

FBIS

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TSVETOV, ZORIN , KOBYSH ON NUCLEAR-FREE FUTURE

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["Into the 21st Century Without Nuclear Weapons" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov, Central TV and All-Union Radio observer, with Valentine Sergeyevich Zorin, Central TV and All-Union Radio political observer; Vitaliy Invanovich Kobyshev, a publicist; and (Ashod Aleksandrovich Nasibov), All-Union Radio correspondent reporting from Mayakovskiy Square; all persons interviewed unidentified except where specified]

Today is 15 January. Precisely 1 year ago, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set forth a program for stage-by-stage elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the 21 century. Today we are marking the anniversary of Comrade Gorbachev's statement not only to pay due tribute to a document which maps out a path from a peace based on an equilibrium of fear to a peace based on an equilibrium of reason. We also want to look back over the past year because the 15 January statement marked the emergence in world politics of fresh approaches to solution of the main problem: To be or not to be for mankind, that is, the emergence of the policy of a new thinking. What do Soviet people, Muscovites, think about the statement of its political significance? I asked correspondent (Ashod Aleksandrovich Nasibov) to talk to them. Over to Mayakovskiy Square:

[Nasibov] What is your name?

[Kulikov] Kulikov, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich.

[Nasibov] Aleksandr Dmitriyevich, the Soviet union has proposed a program for the total elimination of mass annihilation weapons by the 21st century, including chemical weapons. Do you think this is attainable? What is your attitude to this program?

[Kulikov] I think the proposal is well timed. It is precisely at this stage that every effort must be made, and if all of peace-loving mankind supports us, then it is quite possible to deal with the task.

[Nasibov] Introduce yourself, please.

[Kuetta] Kuetta, Galina Semenovna.

[Nasibov] Galina Semenovna, the Soviet Union has proposed a program for the total elimination of mass annihilation weapons by the 21st century. What is your attitude to this?

[Kuetta] Well, of course it is very positive. I fully support it.

[Kryaus] Kryaus, Aleksandr Ivanovich.

[Nasibov] Alseksandr Ivanovich, what is your attitude to it?

[Kryaus] The program is very realistic. It will make it possible to strengthen peace worldwide; it will allow people to heave a sigh of relief. It is dangerous when we have mountains of weaponry overshadowing us, and weapons in space are doubly dangerous. Our program envisages the world being more safe from all this.

[Nasibov] What is your name?

[Sarapetyan] It is Khachik Sarapetyan. I am married with two children, a little girl and a little boy who attend school.

[Nasibov] The Soviet Union has adopted a program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century. What is your attitude?

[Sarapetyan] My opinion -- and it is not just what I think now -- I was a little boy during the war and then we really felt the war situation, we had great difficulties, we gave everything for the front, and we went without very much, and even then I was mindful, or cursed [as heard], what has to be done to save us from this. Forty years have passed, we have grown up, and it remains in your mind -- God forbid -- that this could return. Our own little children are 5 or 10 years old today.

[Tsvetov] Thank you, Mayakovskiy Square, we will be in touch again. So that is The opinion of the Muscovites: The Soviet program for elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the 21st century is timely and a nuclear-free world is quite realistic.

[Kobysh] It must be said that what our people say is all the more weighty because for the year that has passed since Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement, Western propaganda and Western politicians have been making every effort to sow doubt about the program being realistic. I would say there is a whole group of so-called arguments with which Western propaganda is trying to diminish the impression made by the proposals set forth on 15 January last year by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The first thing they started doing right after the statement was made public, was to argue that this is all very well, but it is all unattainable, it is all a fine dream. Only a few months passed, and what the Western propaganda had been declaring a fantasy became a real agenda in Reykjavik; it was on the negotiating table, and was discussed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan. It was not only discussed, but on many issues the points of view were brought closer together. So there is your fantasy, there is your utopia.

[Zorin] Remember, Reagan even said, why wait 15 years, it would be possible to attain a nuclear-free world even sooner.

[Kobysh] Quite so. It is important to bear in mind now that, yes, because of the United States' opposition over SDI, agreement was not reached in Reykjavik, but the fact that the Soviet proposals are realistic was demonstrated by Reykjavik. These proposals are on the negotiating table today, they are the foundation of Soviet-U.S. talks, and hence the first argument of Western propaganda about the utopian character of the proposals contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986, has been smashed to smithereens by life.

[Zorin] There are other grounds for considering the program for elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century realistic.

The world is becoming more and more acutely aware of the fact it is threatened with destruction of mankind's habitat, with a scarcity of energy sources, and finally with hunger. We can get rid of these dangers when we eliminate nuclear weapons. How? This is what the statement has to say about this: Instead of the principle imposed by militarism, or armament instead of development, the opposite order of things must come: disarmament for development.

The Muscovites we heard were caught unaware, as they say, by the correspondent's questions, and did not expand on their replies. But when Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Kulikov called the Soviet proposals well-timed and realistic, then we must oppose that he was thinking about the timeliness of redistributing funds from the nuclear arms race to eliminating destruction or the environment, to creating new energy sources, to eliminating hunger, and about the realism of such redistribution, because without it, mankind might come face to face with tragedy even before a nuclear conflict breaks out.

[Kobysh] Developing what has been said, I would like to recall what happened in Reykjavik. There are those who are inclined to approach the results of Reykjavik in a purely arithmetical manner: this was signed, that was not signed, this was agreed, that was not agreed. But you see, Valentin Sergeyevich is right; what was taken as a foundation for talks in Reykjavik was a formula set forth on 15 January 1986, and the President of the United States of America -- probably not because he welcomed these proposals so much, but rather because he could not do otherwise -- was virtually on the point of recognizing this formula. He came close to the possibility of eliminating nuclear weapons from the life of mankind even before the end of the century. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of Reykjavik.

[Zorin] It must be said that when we speak of the West's negative stand, we have in mind not countries and not peoples, we have in mind quite a small handful of politicians.

[Tsvetov] Valentin Sergeyevich, excuse me for interrupting. Judging from the words of the Muscovites we have heard, they understand clearly what we are talking about here, even though there is not one among them who is professionally involved in politics. It turns out that there are professional politicians -- in the United States first and foremost -- who thus far do not want to understand things that are obvious. Perhaps we could go over to Mayakovskiy Square again, and ask our correspondent to continue his interviews with Muscovites. Mayakovskiy Square, you are on the air:

[Nasibov] What do you think, why is the United States against elimination of mass annihilation weapons and chemical weapons?

[Man] Well, I think it is inherent in the nature of their system; their government acts as a placeman for the military-industrial complex.

[Nasibov] What do you think, who is opposing the elimination of mass annihilation weapons?

[Woman] Well, I think it is just those who develop them, just those who get some profit, some capital from them, who else?

[Second woman] I think there are some loonies in charge there, I do not know what they are expecting there. They can only expect the same as what they start against us.

[Third woman] It is quite clear that human principles must play a lesser role when it is a matter of profits.

[Man] I do not think that it is the United States that has come out against it.

[Nasibov] Who is it then?

[Man] It is the government, those at the top, and all those for whom military production is profitable, makes money, and so on.

[Tsvetov] Thank you, (Ashod Aleksandrovich). Wait until we next link up with you.

Indeed, the people we have heard from just now are completely correct. In accordance with the budget for the coming year, the United States intends to spend \$312 billion on military preparations. These huge sums will be paid out to military-industrial corporations. If we take the Star Wars program, it is proposed to spend more than \$1 trillion on that. However, it is not just considerations of material gain which are the causes of the United States reluctance to join in the Soviet program for eliminating nuclear and chemical arms by the 21st century. There are political causes, too. One of these is the desire for world domination.

[Kobysh] Of course, the military-industrial complex of the United States does not act solely out of the expectation of receiving a profit, although this is important for military corporations. This complex is a complicated, interwoven mixture of political, economic, and intellectual forces which serve this military-industrial complex. Their fundamental idea is, of course, world domination. They want the United States to consume, as formerly, 5 of 10 times more energy than people in the world do on the average, although it is energy which does not belong to them, and to receive raw materials which do not belong to it; they want the United States to dispatch its fleets and settle problems which cannot be resolved by other than political means, by firing salvoes, as it was in Lebanon when the 16-inch guns of the battleship "New Jersey" bombarded the districts of Beirut.

[Zorin] I think political motives -- the desire to occupy a dominant position in the world, a policy which has found its expression in the term neoglobalism -- play a very large part in the general direction of the activity of the present administration. You spoke correctly about that, Vitaliy Ivanovich. Now, in progress is this, one of the biggest domestic political scandals in the history of the United States -- I might even say the biggest one -- because so-called Irangate, is a more serious affair than Watergate, although this time, the United States ruling class will obviously not take on such an excessively costly operation as the expulsion of the President from the White House.

You see, both external and internal causes are interwoven in this scandal.

On the one hand, it is clear the military-industrial complex is dissatisfied with the President's position at Reykjavik, is trying to insure itself against recurrences of such a position and is now teaching the President a serious lesson. On the other hand, there are some interesting figures. I would like to quote them to the listeners: Out of the 500 largest corporations in the United States, 50 to 52 are Pentagon contractors, but about 450 -- 448, more precisely -- either are not contractors to the Pentagon or have very small military orders. Consequently, there are influential circles in the United States which do not gain from the arms race at all, which view the world somewhat differently than the representatives of the military-industrial complex. The other side of Irangate is the fact that, in this case, the dissatisfaction of these circles with the policy of the present administration -- which, in their view, is too much in the pocket of the Californian military-industrial companies -- is telling.

[Tsvetov] I would like to remind the listeners of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, which, according to the calendar, almost coincided with the year which has passed since the publication of the statement of 15 January and which was called International Peace Year -- was completely without results with regard to movement toward nuclear disarmament. In other words, this year provided an impetus, all the same, to the subsequent forward development of this movement. Let us return once more to Mayakovskiy Square and listen to people of Moscow (Ashod Aleksandrovich), you are on the air:

[Nasibov] What do you think it is necessary to do to achieve the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons?

[Woman] I think, to unite all peace-loving forces and from all strata of society, because that seems to me the only thing that can force the United States to act correctly.

[Nasibov] What practical actions by the Soviet Union aid the attainment of this goal?

[Man] I think the Reykjavik meeting aids it; the declaration adopted in India also aids it.

[Man] The proposals of 15 January 1986, the proposals that were presented by Gorbachev in Vladivostok, those that were made during the meeting in India, in Delhi, and a number of other proposals in response to various questions, from the RUDE PRAVO correspondent, for example. They all amounted to trying in the first place, to rid the world of nuclear arms and, second, to reduce the level of military confrontation and achieve detente on this basis.

[Man] Much has been done by the Soviet Union, and it is still doing much. It has stopped all sorts of nuclear tests, but the United States is stubbornly reluctant. It is clear to us that they want war. But they will not win anything, for nothing will remain either for us or for them. Wasteland will remain, who wants that? Perhaps the earth and the sun (?will be covered). Let both sides think reasonably, so people may live and prosper. Let the two sides reach agreement. No one has ever wanted to wage war, neither now nor at any other time.

It is only a matter of need. You fight to defend your motherland, but no one needs to fight to conquer. Only bandits and capitalists go out to conquer.

[Tsvetov] Thank you. Please wait until we link up next. You know, listening to these interviews, it seems to me that the accusations of insincerity aimed at us by some U.S. and Western European politicians when we propose eliminating nuclear arms look not only deceitful, but blasphemous.

[Zorin] I would say there have been malicious statements the Soviet Union will not renounce nuclear arms, because the Soviet Union has only to renounce the status of a nuclear power and it will be transformed into a second-rate power. The only thing that makes it a great superpower is its nuclear arsenal. Margaret Thatcher, in particular, has said this. Well, we can only wonder at such historical illiteracy and such logic, if such it may be called so. If I were not afraid of offending our lady listeners, I would say feminine logic, because it is enough to recall the role of the Soviet Union before WW II; it is enough to recall the role of the Soviet Union, which broke the back of Hitlerite Germany, the most powerful state of the capitalist world at that time, in order for it to become clear that the Soviet Union was a mighty power in the prenuclear age, and one with which the whole capitalist world reckoned. Everything happening now -- the Soviet Union's economic potential, and its political weight -- absolutely demolishes any idea that the nuclear arsenal is what makes the Soviet Union a great power. This is a malicious fabrication, of course.

[Tsvetov] Cited in the text of the statement itself is perhaps the most weighty argument in favor of our sincerity. It says in the statement, I want to quote: All efforts by the CPSU are aimed to ensure the further improvement of the life of the Soviet People. The resolution of this task is incompatible with the desire for an arms race, especially a nuclear arms race.

[Kobysh] The proposals, which are only a year old, are projected into the future, and their significance is understood throughout the world, for the United States is not the whole world. So let us go through the main events in various parts of the globe which have resounded in direct connection with our proposals. We shall see how all of this is closely interconnected. Well, first of all there was the Vladivostok speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, where issues of the security of the Pacific and of the Far East were raised; let us recall Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to India and the results of the visit, which are of importance by no means only for India and for the Soviet Union. What they managed to agree on could perhaps act as a model for the whole world, for other countries, although we are not trying to impose that upon anyone, of course.

[Tsvetov] This should probably be a model for relations between different countries.

[Kobysh] A very important event was the conference in Harare, where the African leaders formulated their stand concerning problems of peace and security, and this intersects with our proposals. I would like to say that last year, in 1986, mankind won a very serious victory here in Europe, in Stockholm, where they managed to adopt agreements that have a direct bearing on peace and security for European people.

[Tsvetov] As it happens I would like to speak about a feature of the 15 January 1986 statement, which was then developed in other speeches by Comrade Gorbachev and in other Soviet documents. What I have in mind is the involvement of both nuclear and nonaligned countries, in the process of eliminating nuclear weapons. Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok called upon the Asian and Pacific countries to take part in this process. The Delhi declaration will, I think, draw the nonaligned and neutral countries into this process. In fact, many of them have already engaged in it; for example, the Delhi Six, comprising Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, are already doing a great deal to get the process of elimination of nuclear weapons moving.

You remember, one of the Muscovites that we heard from Mayakovskiy Square called our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions a practical step on the path to eliminating nuclear weapons. Let us go over to Mayakovskiy Square again. Mayakovskiy Square, you are on the air:

[Nasibov] The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions for the fifth time, this time until the first nuclear test at U.S. test ranges. What is your attitude to the Soviet moratorium?

[Woman] Naturally, I am glad that we are trying to do all we can to eliminate atomic weapons, but somehow one's hopes that this will be of help keep fading.

[Nasibov] You said there is less and less hope. Why?

[Woman] Because there is no positive response on their part.

[Nasibov] But why is there no positive response?

[Woman] It is probably simply that over there they are gaining massive profits from the developments of nuclear weapons; that is what Dostoyevskiy says: human nature and its vices. It is difficult to suppose that suddenly they will become virtues.

[Nasibov] Why does the United States oppose ending nuclear tests?

[Woman] Well, they are crazy. Obviously they have nowhere to put their funds, although they have terrible poverty and unemployment.

[Man] The moratorium compels the ignorant and the unbelievers to believe what we say about peace, not war.

[Second man] Well, certain forces are taken in by statements that Star Wars will allegedly give the United States some kind of advantage. It is for carrying out tasks in developing nuclear weapons and putting them into space that these underground nuclear tests are carried out.

[Tsvetov] Thank you. We will leave you for a while, so we will say good-bye until we link up again. So, comrades you have heard how one of the Muscovites made a somewhat emotional assessment of the U.S. politicians who do not want to join in with our moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

In fact, from a normal, practical point of view, the actions by the U.S. side do give the impression of some kind of anomaly. Politicians however, are moved not by emotion, but by interests.

[Zorin] The moratorium was due to expire on 1 January; now more than 2 weeks of the new year have passed, and silence reigns at the Soviet test sites. Now, I think, discussions are in progress in the United States about what to do next. There are quarters which vigorously insist on continuing tests, and I think that in the nearest future it is these quarters which will determine the policy; but, there are also other forces and they are active. The Soviet moratorium was not a waste of time; the Soviet moratorium has in practice buried the myth about a Soviet military threat.

[Tsvetov] We have just heard something from Mayakovskiy Square, I remember it clearly: The moratorium compels the ignorant and the unbelievers to believe in what we think about peace, not war.

[Zorin] Our people are able to express their thoughts very precisely, but one must bear in mind that at a certain stage bourgeois propaganda managed to convince a certain part of those who were called unbelievers on Mayakovskiy Square that there is such a threat. The Soviet Union has shown, not by words, not by a propaganda campaign, but by making a difficult decision on suspending nuclear tests, its true aims, its true interests, and its genuine goodwill. You see, this is of political significance not only in Europe, not only in Asia, but also within the United States. The political climate in the United States is today different from what it was even 1 or 2 years ago. I would not want to make far-reaching predictions, but I can imagine, for instance, that even if the United States continues its tests in the near future, then what will become a political reality is such pressure on the White House that the leaders of the administration will have to agree to talks; not, perhaps, about banning nuclear tests right away, but about restricting them. That is also a real influence of the moratorium which the Soviet Union implemented, and which has brought about serious changes in the political thinking in the United States of America.

[Kobysh] I think what you have said has a most direct bearing on other parts of the world. One can imagine how they regard the moratorium in Western Europe. Western Europe is chock-a-block with nuclear weapons, but the West Europeans are always living under the yoke of fear of the nuclear threat. Of course for them, the moratorium is simply a moment of salvation, which they cannot fail to assess at its full worth. For the developing states, it is the best demonstrations of the fact that the state is indeed striving for the elimination of nuclear weapons. They understand that the moratorium is the first real step toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, and this step was made by the Soviet Union.

[Tsvetov] It is the first real step not only toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, but also toward the nonmilitarization of space. I think that we have now approached the problem which might be put something like this: Should space be an arena for Star Wars, or a field for space peace? Let us hear what the Muscovites think about this. Mayakovskiy Square, you are on the air again:

[Nasibov] Well, what do you think? Why should space be peaceful? Why?

[Man] Because the means of controlling the systems, the automatic systems which are behind the sending of nuclear weapons into space, one may say that they are uncontrolled, and it is possible for a so-called fateful event to be created, which would lead to nuclear conflict.

[Second man] Space should be peaceful because if we presently are unable to reach agreement in the affairs of our earth -- Iran and Iraq, Israel and the Arabs -- then we just have no concept of what kind of dangers there may be in going into space.

[Nasibov] Do you think that this peace in space can be achieved?

[Second man] Of course it can be achieved, just as in any family, if peace is possible...then in the regions of space it is always possible to create a peaceful situation.

[Nasibov] What do you think: Does the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the banning of the launching into space of Soviet space weapons up until the time that such weapons are launched into space by the United States, which was adopted some time ago, facilitate the nonmilitarization of space? What is your opinion?

[Second man] Of course it does, and in my view there cannot be another opinion. It is clear to anyone; even a schoolboy would say the same thing if you asked him.

[Nasibov] Which practical steps by the Soviet Union facilitate the nonmilitarization of space?

[Second man] Well, there are many such steps. The first thing is that presently we are conducting a policy of community with all countries. We are making available to any country, large or small, the use of our technology, which is quite highly developed, to get data from space, which weakly developed countries -- or even developed countries which do not, however, have certain opportunities, say -- do not have.

Second, we are, in my view, implementing an enormous program, for peaceful ends and which in practical terms is already yielding positive results.

Thank you, I shall call on you once again. So, on the one hand a program for peaceful cooperation in space and on the other, a program for its militarization. One excludes the other.

[Kobysh] I think that these are two programs that are laying the road toward the future of humanity in directly opposite directions. We want a peaceful earth and a peaceful space. The other side is now imposing not only nuclear weapons on earth, but nuclear weapons in space for the coming century and perhaps even beyond.

[Tsvetov] Perhaps it would be proper to note here that these two programs are distinguished by the fact that one of them is really laying the road toward the future, while the other is laying a road toward oblivion.

[Zorin] I want to cite for our radio listeners comments that belong to one of the darkest figures of present-day Washington, a person who is the right-hand man of Defense Secretary Weinberger, the not unknown Perle.

Recently, he decided to demonstrate his wit at a press conference in Washington in the following manner. I quote his comments: If the SDI program is so unpromising, as they say in the Soviet Union, then I fail to understand how it is that the Soviet Union is seeking so desperately to stop its implementation!

These are cheap statistics, and I think that Perle understands this full well. He is counting on the fact that those who listen to him will not grasp the details. I have to say there are some grounds for this. I frequently have had to meet with Americans and I will permit myself to say that I cannot imagine interviews with the majority of Americans on the streets of Washington or New York such as we are hearing today with ordinary Soviet people, who were chance conversational partners with our correspondent. The U.S. public has been spoiled by bourgeois propaganda, and such cheap sophisms are able to exert an influence on them.

Yes, we and serious scientists -- ours and not only ours, but leading scientists in the United States -- assert that in all, Reagan's whole idea of creating such a system which will make the United States invulnerable to a nuclear missile strike is not even science fiction! It is impossible to do this on the basis of what is at the disposal of present-day, and not only present-day, but perhaps tomorrow's science.

But Perle's question as to why it is that we are so desperately, as he says, against this is not so difficult. It is very easy to reply to it, because at issue is not the final effect, but the arms race, a new arms race, a space weapons race which is being imposed by the United States under the auspices of this SDI program.

[Tsvetov] You see, this idea of the nonmilitarization of space has actually been expressed in the 15 January statement. It seems to me that the statement itself also attracted the attention of the world public, above all, because there the task of not permitting the arms race to be taken into space is set in a completely clear manner.

Well, our time is coming to a close and for the last time, I want to offer the air to Mayakovskiy Square. (Ashod Aleksandrovich), we are listening:

[Nasibov] Tell us your name please.

[Rodyanovskaya] Rodyanovskaya, Nina Serafimovna.

[Nasibov] Nina Serafimovna, the Soviet Union has adopted a program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century. How do you regard this?

[Rodyanovskaya] I think that that would be wonderful.

[Nasibov] Which practical actions by the Soviet Union do you think facilitate this goal?

[Rodyanovskaya] The active struggle for peace, and the active promulgation of peace.

[Nasibov] What do you think it is necessary to do?

[Man] American people should know more about the Soviet Union and Soviet people should know more about the American people. Let us send our children to America and American children come to us, get to know each other more, somehow. That all affects young people, and the growing generations, their generation and our generation are of the same age, but all the same, they are not the same in the way they think and the way they look at life, at public and political life. They have different views. In general it is a very difficult political moment now, even more difficult than it was before probably. You have got Reagan's policy, and not only Reagan's personal policy, but the policy of his administration, of the whole military complex, which aims to build up weapons.

[Tsvetsov] Thank you. On that, the Ostankino studio takes its leave of Mayakovskiy Square. All the best.

It remains for us to sum up. The last comments by the Muscovites lead to this thought: It is difficult to reach agreement on ending the arms race, because the sides do not trust each other. Yet, in its turn, the arms race intensifies the distrust.

[Zorin] Yet another argument, if one may call it thus, is being set in motion to sow doubt about the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, the argument that it is precisely nuclear weapons -- the so-called balance of nuclear fear -- which guarantee peace on earth, and that were it not for the horror of the consequences of nuclear war, it would have been impossible to have maintained peace for more than 40 years, and that war would long since have started. Well, it is perfectly clear that this is a limited view of the political process. But if one thinks in terms of centuries, is it really possible to imagine security on mountains of nuclear weapons? Is it not clear that an increase in nuclear arsenals is an increase in the possibility of the very annihilation of humanity? It is perfectly clear that all these so-called arguments do not bear serious criticism. What is required is action by both sides.

[Tsvetsov] Alone, one can achieve nothing, but one can start to do things. So, our side has started the cause of nuclear disarmament.

We have been speaking with you about the moratorium. We have been speaking with you about the meeting in Reykjavik, about our contribution to the success of this meeting in Reykjavik, about our contribution to the success of this meeting. Perhaps you recall our proposals on monitoring [kontrol] up to and including monitoring on nuclear test sites. All this is a good start which is being proposed by the Soviet Union. Has the United States responded?

[Zorin] If one speaks of the official United States, then, for the time being, one cannot speak of a requisite response. Objective factors exist which are at work in the present-day world, and which are at work in the United States itself, which render this program viable and promising, and which determine the political process which is under way in the present day world-political arena.

[Tsvetov] It is just that life itself is gradually pressing U.S. society to realize that one cannot live in a situation of distrust, that by its actions, the Soviet Union is proving that it is possible to trust it. On that, I want to take my leave of you comrades. All the best.

RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING TRADE COOPERATION

PM051647 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, Jan 87 (Signed to Press 15 Jan 87) pp 5-6

["CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution On Measures To Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries" -- EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA headline; slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers note that -- in the light of the 27th party congress guidelines and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions -- the dynamic development of all-around cooperation with socialist countries and the further deepening of socialist economic integration assume special significance in present-day conditions. The policy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the CEMA countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist states, and consolidating socialism's position in the world require a radical improvement in the collaboration between the USSR and the socialist countries.

With a view to improving the management of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with socialist countries, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers RESOLVE that:

1. The priority development of economic ties with socialist countries based on the principles of socialist internationalism is to be deemed a most important political and statewide task. The system of cooperation with these countries is to be fundamentally restructured, ensuring a switch from mainly trade ties to in-depth production specialization and production sharing. The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is to be made the basis of all cooperation work.

Mutually advantageous economic cooperation with European CEMA countries is to be expanded in jointly resolving tasks concerning the effective utilization of production, scientific, and technical potential and ensuring the attainment of new scientific and technical levels.

Cooperation is to be developed with the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia taking account of the need to provide comprehensive assistance in their efforts to strengthen the socialist economy, the effectiveness of the assistance rendered is to be improved, and the creation of modern national economic sectors in these countries is to be promoted on the basis of production sharing with the USSR and other CEMA countries.

The form and methods of foreign economic relations with socialist community countries are to be substantially changed. In improving centralized planning of economic relations, the main emphasis must be placed on introducing as actively as possible progressive new forms of collaboration between associations, enterprises, and organizations of the USSR and the socialist countries and on creating the necessary economic and organizational conditions for their operation on the basis of full financial autonomy and mutual advantage.

1. On Improving the Planning of Foreign Economic Relations [subhead]

2. The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR permanent CEMA Mission -- together with interested ministries and departments -- are to accelerate the elaboration of the Concept for the Development of Foreign Economic Relations Between the USSR and CEMA Countries in 1991-1995 and Through the Year 2000 as a basis for agreeing on long-term economic policy and coordinating state plans.

Matters are to proceed here on the basis that a real shift in the whole system of cooperation with socialist countries based on in-depth scientific, technical, and economic integration must be ensured. Special attention is to be drawn to the resolution of the major economic and technical problems of the socialist countries' national economies, the drafting of guidelines for the large-scale development of mutually advantageous specialization, and the switch from trade ties to broad production sharing.

3. The efforts of the USSR Gosplan and the USSR permanent CEMA Mission are to concentrate their efforts on developing economic ties with CEMA countries in strict accordance with the Concept, on coordinating the planning activity of ministries and departments in the sphere of foreign economic relations, on deepening production specialization, and on attaining a high degree of effectiveness of economic ties and the maximum contribution of these ties to accelerating the country's socio-economic development.

In elaborating 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development the USSR Gosplan is to:

Set targets for volumes of foreign economic relations for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, highlighting here targets in respect of CEMA countries (targets for production sharing development are not to be set for associations, enterprises, and organizations);

Lay down in accordance with the Concept priority guidelines for the development of economic cooperation including production specialization in the main types of products, and coordinate capital investments for projects of mutual interest, including those connected with putting into production in accordance with targets of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress; agree overall volumes and proportions of mutual economic cooperation and implement measures to ensure that the structure of trade turnover is improved and a balance of trade and payments is achieved.

It is laid down that starting in 1987 measures for developing socialist economic integration with CEMA countries, including fulfilling the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress, are to be highlighted in the foreign economic relations sections of the plans for economic and social development of USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, associations, and enterprises. The absolute fulfillment of the Soviet side's commitments, arising from international accords, economic agreements, and contracts, is to be guaranteed.

5. In coordinating plans, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are to carry out with the competent CEMA country bodies a joint in-depth study of scientific and technical policy in the relevant sectors on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress and the guidelines for the future development of the sectors and the most important types of production, and they are also to agree on a products list and volumes of reciprocal products deliveries, including specialized products. Here the main task is to raise the technical standard of output and increase the volume of its production, by using the international division of labor.

Subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations, which effect production sharing ties and which take part in the operation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations, are to be actively involved in this work.

Matters are to proceed on the basis that the volumes of possible excess imports over exports as regards shared production deliveries are only to be permitted within the limits of the sector's centralized currency funds or on the basis of credits from the USSR Foreign Trade Bank.

6. It is deemed that close scientific, technical, and production relations between associations, enterprises, and organizations are the most important source for acceleration in the development of integration ties between the USSR and CEMA countries.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and the USSR permanent CEMA Mission are to develop work on a wide scale to actively involve associations, enterprises, and organizations, which have real potential to develop production sharing with enterprises and organizations of other CEMA countries.

Associations, enterprises, and organizations are to carry out joint planning of shared production facilities with the cooperating enterprises and organizations of other CEMA countries, making provision primarily for the development and assimilation of progressive technology and the creation of new and reconstruction of existing capacities; they are to agree on a products list and volumes of export and import deliveries of products from shared production.

The proposals drafted as a result of accords with CEMA countries' enterprises and organizations are to be included in full in the relevant sections of the economic and social development plans of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

7. The USSR Gosplan, together with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the USSR permanent CEMA Mission, are to be instructed to prepare proposals for the Soviet side on the tasks, procedure, and timing for coordinating plans between the USSR and CEMA countries in 1991-1995.

II. On Further Developing Direct Ties [subhead]

8. Direct production, scientific, and technical ties between USSR associations, enterprises, and organizations and enterprises and organizations of other CEMA countries must be the most important means for implementing stable and effective collaboration, exchanging progressive experience, and providing mutual aid in assimilating and introducing new equipment and technology. The further development of direct ties is to be aimed toward fulfilling the targets of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries. Scientific and Technical Progress, improving labor productivity, modernizing production, making fuller use of production capacities, saving resources, and increasing the output of products which are equal to world achievements in terms of technical standard and quality and which also replace economically unwarranted imports from capitalist countries.

9. With a view to the maximum development of direct ties and the creation of the economic and organizational conditions for this, the rights of associations, enterprises, and organizations are to be expanded, enabling them to become actively involved in international production sharing and scientific and technical cooperation. In this connection they are to be permitted to resolve all questions of production sharing independently, including:

a) Determining the avenues and specific goals of cooperation, choosing those enterprises and organizations in CEMA countries with which it is expedient to establish direct ties, and agreeing with them on a products list and the volumes of reciprocal deliveries connected with production sharing;

b) Making reciprocal deliveries of shared production products and samples of articles, instruments equipment, tools, semimanufacturers, and individual machines and apparatus and exchanging the necessary services connected with production sharing and production development (including for associated enterprises in the USSR); granting and acquiring leases on instruments, machines, and equipment; to place one-shot orders for the manufacture and delivery of products to the USSR with the transfer of the appropriate physical resources and technical documentation for this purpose, and also accepting such orders;

c) Carrying out scientific research, planning and design, and experimental work with CEMA countries' organizations, creating for this purpose joint collectives of scientists and specialists, exchanging on mutually agreed terms scientific and technical documentation which does not contain discoveries, inventions, or "knowhow," and providing mutual assistance in training cadres.

10. To ensure the coordination of the overall results of the economic activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations with the results of their work in response of direct ties, they are granted the right:

a) To agree on prices for shared production subassemblies and services offered. The prices for these items are to be linked to the price of the end product, determined in accordance with the existing principles of price formation in trade between CEMA countries.

To ensure the interest of associations, enterprises, and organizations in developing economically effective production sharing, improving the technical standard and quality of items, and reducing production costs, the conversion of foreign trade (contract) prices into domestic prices is to be effected according to currency rates;

b) To conclude in their own name economic agreements and contracts with cooperating enterprises and organizations to carry out the activity envisaged by this resolution. If the needs of effective exchange demand, annual contracts can be concluded for an agreed sum without indication of a specific products list of reciprocally delivered products and prices for them, with final settlements being made by the end of the year.

Matters here are to proceed on the basis that the only restriction on volumes of imported goods and services is whether or not the association, enterprise, or organization has on hand the necessary currency fund reserves and also loans;

c) To leave all earnings in transfer rubles from collaborative delivery transactions fully at the disposal of labor collectives. These earnings, and also the residual currency deductions, based on stable long-term normatives, from the sale of finished products and services are to be included in the currency fund of associations, enterprises, and organizations and are not liable to confiscation by higher bodies or to restriction in their use.

11. Associations, enterprises, and organizations which have direct ties with CEMA country enterprises and organizations are permitted:

a) To acquire on credit terms from the USSR Foreign Trade Bank transfer rubles and national currencies of the socialist community countries for carrying out scientific and technical work and developing effective production facilities connected with production sharing. The USSR Foreign Trade Bank is to attract temporarily available currency resources of associations, enterprises, and organizations as credit resources, given their consent and on mutually advantageous terms.

The USSR Ministry of Finance, together with the USSR Gosbank and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, is to elaborate and approve procedure for granting credit to associations, enterprises, and organizations and for managing currency accounts opened at their request at the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, to effect direct ties in accordance with this resolution;

b) To purchase from CEMA countries, using reserves from their own currency fund, industrial products, medical equipment, and cultural, consumer, sports, and other goods not included in state distribution plans, for the needs of their own labor collectives.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstnab are to make provision -- in balances and plans for distributing physical resources -- for the special-purpose earmarking of some of the products, especially machinery, equipment, and semimanufactures imported from socialist countries, to utilize the existing currency deductions of associations, enterprises, organizations, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers.

12. Products manufactured on a shared-production basis are to be sold in the USSR at wholesale or contract prices, taking into account their technical standard, consumer properties, and efficiency in use.

13. Organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republic academies of sciences and associations, enterprises, and organizations under the jurisdiction of republic ministries are to effect direct ties with the permission of the relevant academies of sciences and ministries, following the procedure envisaged by this resolution.

III. On Joint and International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

14. With a view to making more effective use of the results of the international division of labor and of the scientific, technical, and production potential of the socialist community countries, it is deemed expedient to establish the following forms of cooperation in this sphere:

a) /INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS/, created on the principles of preserving national ownership and operating on the basis of coordinated and joint plans.

15. In creating /JOINT ENTERPRISES/ on USSR territory, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are to proceed on the basis that such organizations must operate within the Soviet economic system and be guided by existing USSR legislation and the labor and social norms for Soviet citizens. They are to operate on the basis of full financial autonomy, self-recoupment and self-financing. The material and technical supply of joint enterprises and the marketing of their products are to be effected on a priority basis through the wholesale trade system, or where this is impossible, through the supply system of the corresponding sector of the USSR national economy, or through USSR foreign trade organizations. The Soviet State guarantees payment to the foreign participant of the share of the profits due to it, or in the event of liquidation of the joint enterprise or withdrawal from it -- the payment of other assets.

Joint enterprises are created on the basis of USSR international contracts. During the holding of talks with interested CEMA country enterprises and organizations, it is envisaged that joint enterprises founded on common socialist ownership are to have a common statutory fund and an independent balance and are to operate on the basis of plans elaborated and approved by them.

The assets of such enterprises are to be formed initially from contributions (payments) by participants, in amounts laid down by the aforementioned contract.

On the inclusion of joint enterprises in the USSR system of material and technical supply, they obtain and sell products and services to the USSR at wholesale or contract prices following the procedure established in the USSR.

In carrying out export and import transactions connected with their activity, joint enterprises have the right to agree on prices for the products they produce and to conclude contracts with payment for imports using their own or borrowed currency reserves.

The profits of joint enterprises -- after the deduction of sums related to the USSR state budget and sums targeted for the creation and replenishment of funds -- are distributed among participants in proportion to their participation in the statutory fund, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract on the setting up of the enterprise.

Joint enterprises created on USSR territory are to be legal entities. Individual exclusions from the legislation of the USSR and the union republics are established by USSR interstate or intergovernmental treaties.

The USSR Ministry of Finance is to lay down the procedure and terms for currency conversion in connection with the operation of joint enterprises, by agreement with the competent bodies of interested countries.

The USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Ministry of Justice are to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers a draft legislative document on mutual relations between joint enterprises and the USSR state budget.

The USSR Foreign Trade Bank is to open currency accounts for joint enterprises at their request.

Proposals on creating joint enterprises are to be submitted to USSR sectorial ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for subsequent submission to the USSR Council of Ministers.

16. In the formation of /INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND ORGANIZATIONS/ USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, associations, enterprises, and organizations are to be guided by the following:

Soviet and foreign participants are to create joint bodies from their own representatives for the collective management of the aforementioned associations and organizations;

Operating procedure, including the financing of such associations and organizations, is to be laid down by the participants themselves. If necessary, the participants can partially pool their assets;

The aforementioned associations and organizations have the right -- in carrying out export and import transactions connected with their activity-- to agree on prices for shared production products and conclude contracts with the payment for imports from their own or borrowed currency reserves;

If it is necessary to create joint scientific research, planning and design, and other organizations, the aforementioned or different procedure for their operation and financing may be envisaged.

Proposals on creating international associations and organizations are submitted to USSR sectorial ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for subsequent examination and approval by USSR council of Ministers' standing organs.

17. The USSR Academy of Sciences and union republic academies of sciences -- in effecting cooperation with CEMA countries in this sphere -- are to be guided by the propositions stipulated in points 14-16 of this resolution.

IV. On Certain Questions of the Organization of Foreign Economic Relations [subhead]

18. It is laid down that USSR and union republic sectorial ministries and departments are to collaborate directly with the corresponding bodies of other CEMA countries and are to conclude with them USSR international contracts (agreements) of an interdepartmental nature on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Proposals providing for the export and import of products on the products list of the USSR's state economic and social development plan are submitted to the USSR Gosplan by USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

19. USSR sectorial ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are made responsible for:

The implementation of direct ties by subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations and the creation of the necessary economic and organizational conditions for them;

The setting up and effective functioning on USSR territory of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations.

20. To cover business contacts and the resolution of questions arising in the course of cooperation based on direct ties and the operation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations, these associations, enterprises, and organizations are to be permitted to send Soviet specialists and workers to CEMA countries at their own expense.

21. The USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosbank, and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade are to elaborate and submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on more active utilization of the transfer ruble and intensification of the role of CEMA countries' collective banks in economic cooperation, taking account of the development of direct ties and the expansion of the activity of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations.

22. It is laid down that the USSR permanent CEMA Mission is a permanently acting state body which is responsible for organizing work on fulfilling party and government decisions on questions of USSR participation in CEMA, for coordinating the actions of ministries and departments in the sphere of multilateral cooperation with CEMA countries and the corresponding Soviet sections of CEMA bodies, and for organizing the preparation of proposals on problems of socialist economic integration and materials for shaping the stances of the Soviet side for meetings of the CEMA session and Executive Committee; it also effects permanent ties with CEMA bodies and with the missions of other CEMA countries.

The USSR permanent CEMA Mission operates under the leadership of the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent CEMA representative, who is the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission.

23. It is laid down that the Soviet sections of committees, standing commissions, and other CEMA bodies are guided in their work by the instructions of the appropriate USSR Council of Ministers standing organs, they represent the Soviet side in CEMA bodies and are responsible within the limits of their competence for the practical implementation of party and government decisions on questions of cooperation with CEMA countries.

24. In effecting cooperation with corresponding bodies and organizations of socialist countries which are not CEMA members, USSR ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations are to apply the provisions of this resolution. The distinctive features of its application to relations with the aforementioned countries are determined by the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission and if necessary appropriate proposals are submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is laid down that, if direct ties are implemented and joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are created with socialist countries in the sphere of domestic and border trade, and also in the sphere of consumer cooperative activity and other production sharing, the provisions envisaged by this resolution can be applied.

25. The USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the USSR permanent CEMA Mission, with the participation of interested ministries and departments, are to elaborate:

A draft procedure for USSR associations, enterprises, and organizations to effect direct production, scientific, and technical ties with enterprises and organizations of other CEMA countries;

A draft statute and model intergovernmental agreement on the procedure for the creation and operation of joint enterprises;

A draft statute and model intergovernmental agreement on the procedure for the creation and operation of international associations and organizations.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission is to examine the aforementioned drafts, and to submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on questions requiring decisions by the USSR Government.

26. The USSR Ministry of Justice, with the participation of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and other interested USSR ministries and departments, are to elaborate and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on introducing changes to existing USSR legislation in connection with the adoption of this resolution.

BOGOMOLOV DISCUSSES CHANGES IN CEMA ECONOMIES

AU261529 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jan 87 p 6

[Interview with Academician Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economic of the World Socialist System attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, conducted by Jan Tihlarik in Prague: "The Purpose of the Common Endeavor Is To Enhance the Effectiveness of Our National Economies" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Tihlarik] Could you describe the changes which are currently underway in the economic mechanisms of the socialist countries?

[Bogomolov] The socialist countries are going over from the extensive manner of development to an overwhelmingly intensive manner of development. This is connected with the creation of the new strategy and the change of the purpose of the former fundamental strategic decisions. Revolutionary changes are taking place in the economy, in the foundation of society, and thus they must logically become projected into political and social life.

The changes stem from the exhaustion of the possibilities of the extensive manner of development, and are influenced not only by external but also by internal conditions. It is known, for example, that world prices and the availability of raw materials, energy, and goods has changed. To that one also has to add the fact that domestic policy was late in reacting to the new situation.

One more thing is characteristic of all socialist countries undergoing restructuring: The collective approach toward resolving urgent issues has strengthened. If in the past there were efforts to resolve complex economic situations with one's own strength only and with the help of credits from and indebtedness to the West, then today it is generally known that such a road is not always successful and often takes one to even greater difficulties. A closer cooperation, integration, and a common utilization of scientific-technical progress by the socialist countries is typical of the present. [passage omitted]

[Tihlarik] Some ranking personnel are being criticized in the Soviet information media by name today. Does this not influence people's willingness to accept functions?

[Bogomolov] There are people who have comprehended that it is necessary to work differently, more actively. There are many such people in our country. There also are people who have become satisfied with the situation, who have not been improving themselves. They are now having a hard time. If they do not succeed in changing their style of work, their way of thinking, they cannot remain in responsible functions. [passage omitted]

[Tihlarik] In what respect, in your view, should CEMA's activity improve?

[Bogomolov] Next to excellent results, such as in the common nuclear and energy program or the production of computers, there also exist shortcomings: for example, in the dynamism of mutual trade, in the technical standard of and cooperation in the production of consumer goods. If we want to reach a higher level, we must abandon the pure and simple trade exchange and implement production cooperation, profound specialization.

[Tihlarik] Could you give us an example?

[Bogomolov] Thus far, in addition to the purchase and sales of raw materials among the CEMA countries, the exchange of engineering components is the most widespread aspect. But its volume, compared with the EEC countries, is several times smaller, and this is to the detriment of our countries.

Let us take products which everyone knows: television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, consumer electronics. What proportion of them is made of common components and produced in cooperation in the production of the VAZ automobiles, but to what extent do the CEMA countries participate, for example, in the production of Skoda cars or Trabant cars in the GDR? Herein lie our immense possibilities to increase the effectiveness of production and the capacities of the national economies. [passage omitted]

RESEARCH SCIENTISTS HOLD CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM

PM051550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 87 First Edition p 2

[Text] An international scientific conference on "Socialism at the Present Stage: Dialectic of the General and the Particular" was held in Moscow 3-4 February, at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Taking part were scientists from the scientific research institutions of the BCP, the MSZMP, the Communist Party of Cuba, the MPRP, the PZRP, the RCP, the CPSU, and the CPCZ.

Opening the conference, G.L. Smirnov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, dwelt in detail on the problems arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum relating to the development of theoretical thought in the sphere of building socialism at the present stage. At plenary sessions and seminars, questions were discussed of the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development, the improvement of the political system of the socialist society, and the enhancement of the leading role of Marxist-Leninist parties.

The reports and accounts gave an analysis of both the general and the particular in various spheres of the life of socialist countries and the concrete experience of resolving topical political and socio-economic tasks which face their peoples and the communist and workers' parties at the present stage.

In their speeches the conference participants revealed the diversity of the ways of building socialism, the specific features of the formation and improvement of the socialist society in the community countries. Each of them has accumulated experience which is not only its internal achievement, but also a valuable contribution to the international, integrated process of strengthening the socialist system. This process clearly shows the common features and laws which cover the entire socialist world.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Feb 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, commentator of All-Union Radio; Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. We want to begin today's program with an analysis of the conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the delegation from the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, with an account of the significance of this meeting. You, after all, have obviously taken note of the fact that taking part in this meeting on the U.S. side were two former secretaries of state -- Kissinger and Vance -- and there was former permanent representative of the United States at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. It seems to me the sheer fact of this meeting very clearly and convincingly confirms our sincere striving for dialogue with the opposite side, for a search for mutual understanding, that is, for a search of that same trust, to generate the trust without which one simply can't imagine the world today. After all, people very frequently say the arms race is being escalated by the absence of trust, and there is no trust because there is an arms race. It is a complex matter here: What is ahead, what is behind -- it is roughly the same as the academic argument: Which came first, the chicken or the egg? But in any case, without such a dialogue which generates the elements of trust, aimed at the generation of these elements, it is probably difficult to imagine the modern world.

[Zhurkin] First of all one should probably say a few words about this U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, what sort of organization it is, and what you eat it with [as heard]. The Council on Foreign Relations has already been for many years the most sound U.S. analytical and consultative organization on problems of international relations and the United States' foreign policy. It is interesting that during the Reagan administration some rightwing conservative scientific-research centers have arisen. Much is written about them, but in terms of importance, not one of them has even drawn near to the Council on Foreign Relations, which is a kind of politically centrist organization; it is an organization of the political center.

[Shishlin] There are Republicans and Democrats there.

[Zhurkin] There are Republicans and Democrats there; this is also clearly visible in the composition of this delegation, because all the people who were in this delegation are closely connected with the Council on Foreign Relations. The composition of this delegation gives a clear enough idea of the caliber of the people who work there; you've already said something about it, Viktor Nikolayevich. Well, if one approaches it statistically, there were five members there of U.S. administrations over the last 20 years, for the last four administrations: from the Nixon and Ford administrations -- Henry Kissinger, who has already been mentioned, as well as Peter Peterson, former secretary of commerce in Nixon's time; from the Carter administration -- two people, Cyrus Vance, who has already been mentioned, and former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown; and Jeane Kirkpatrick was a member of the Reagan administration up to the time she retired. Two prominent military figures, Brown, whom I have already mentioned, and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee David Jones, a four-star general, as they say in the United States, one of the most respected American soldiers, I must say.

He was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee for 8 years; no other U.S. general has held this post for such a period, and the post of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee is the highest military office in the United States, inasmuch as there the post of secretary of defense is always held by a civilian. So there is a cross-section of this delegation, and the others -- there were 11 of them in all -- the others are also prominent and eminent figures. What they talked about in conversations with us, inasmuch as there were also seminars held at the institute, and the contents of conversations at the major meetings with eminent statesmen of the Soviet Union, was reported by the press: a very great interest in the changes taking place here in our country. You know, it was pleasant to hear three Russian words coming up time and again in the conversations -- in Russian and not in English: *perestroyka* [restructuring], *uskoreniye* [acceleration], and of course, *glasnost* [openness]. Enormous interest, right down to the details: What is collective contracting? What is family contracting? How is the price setting system being reformed in the Soviet Union? And so on and so forth. In particular, how this can affect the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties and its foreign economic policy, because the Council on Foreign Relations includes many of the United States' very prominent businessmen.

[Shishlin] Probably, Vitaliy Vladimirovich, those ideas and thoughts which were expressed at the January plenum of the party's Central Committee, were familiar to the U.S. participants in the conversations?

[Zhurkin] They were familiar to them. They read about it in the U.S. press, which published plenum materials unusually widely, and at the same time, when they arrived they immediately asked for exact, detailed, and literal translations both of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report to the plenum and his concluding speech. Although they were well acquainted with all the main points, they were already also a search for nuances and a careful study of the whole text. By the way, this was unusual and very much unlike the standard U.S. reaction, I would say. Of course, at the center of attention were issues of Soviet-U.S. relations, and there were people of quite diverse political opinions -- bourgeois political opinions, of course, put forward by the U.S. side -- and from everybody -- or from the overwhelming majority -- one has clearly felt alarm and concern over the situation in which Soviet-U.S. relations have found themselves.

[Shishlin] This series of meetings with U.S. state figures and public figures -- irrespective of whether the word *former* is applied to them or not, these are notable people in U.S. political life -- but, this series of meetings must, of course, be put -- and here I agree with you -- as a whole, in the overall context of Soviet-U.S. relations, which, of course, leave much to be desired.

Well, what have we seen in past weeks in the U.S. line of action? First of all, of course, I would say that the Americans, despite the Soviet Union's clear warning and the Soviet Union's statements in December, conducted another nuclear blast in the State of Nevada. This is, of course, a quite provocative act which says as clear as day what the system of priorities is in the foreign policy of the United States in the present administration and on what it places emphasis. This is intertwined with the strong-arm policy which the United States is trying to implement in connection with the dangerous inflammation of passions in the Near East. This is intertwined with the United States' actions such as the erosion and wrecking of existing treaties and agreements limiting the arms race to one degree or another, with those fairly tiresome statements about the fact that in the United States the administration is currently examining the issue of the early and staged positioning in space of SDI components, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

To a certain extent, of course, the policy of the current administration looks chaotic at present, because the President's statements, in particular his address on the State of the Union, and his other latest major statements, remain, as in the past, extremely contradictory. There is the presence there of declarations about readiness to build relations with the Soviet Union constructively; there is the presence of the repeated declarations about the unacceptability of nuclear war; but there is the complete absence of any practical, mundane, and tangible approaches to resolving these problems. In this respect, it seems to me that a wide discussion such as the one held by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with the U.S. delegation, and the conversations which the Americans had with our party and state figures at the United States of American and Canada Institute -- this has, of course, been noted and heard. It has also become, by and large, an event of international significance. What seems to me to be particularly vital is the assessment of the world situation given by Mikhail Sergeyevich in his conversation with the Americans. What I have in mind is the fundamental thesis on the unacceptability of nuclear war, which, of course, would be a calamity for the whole of humanity; I have in mind the thesis which speaks of the importance of putting serious efforts into a just political settlement of the existing regional conflicts; I have in mind that broad view which requires a correct evaluation of the fruits of social progress and the establishment of new political thinking in this new world, which requires new answers, not only to the new problems but also to the old problems.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to illustrate your point by two examples. The first of these is President Reagan's report on the United States' strategy in the area of national security -- a document which offends by precisely all the shortcomings and defects characteristic of the U.S. Administration's current policy. My attention was drawn in this document not so much to the objectives of U.S. policy -- they are pretty clear when we discard the disguising formulas such as neoglobalism -- but rather to the starting position. Looking at the report we see that it plainly states -- and here I'm quoting President Reagan's report -- the United States has at its disposal irrefutable evidence of the Soviet Union's expansionist ambitions. Returning to this subject, the President stresses again that Moscow is striving to change the existing international system and to establish Soviet hegemony in the world. Since the so-called fight against terrorism is another of the U.S. Administration's favorite hobby-horses at the moment and what is more we have to be tied in with it, the President claims there is convincing evidence of a linkage between the Soviet Union and the growth of terrorism worldwide. It is indicative that after such a very far-reaching statement the report contains no examples of these links. There is the usual unfounded collection of fabricated reproaches against our country, but these reproaches and postulates are often repeated. While it is not claimed here that the Soviet Union is an evil empire, the spirit of that formulation is present.

[Zhurkin] But Viktor Nikolayevich, the question immediately arises here as to why all this has now been said in this report. I think there are perfectly clear-cut reasons for this -- not only the fundamental ones you have mentioned, but also tactical reasons pertaining to the present day. You know, in the U.S. political vocabulary there is the expression: a wounded bear -- something which is on the one hand pitiful, but on the other hand extremely dangerous. The present activities of the administration in some way remind me of the behavior of a wounded bear. They have been States' prestige in the world, and the fall in the President's personal prestige.

After all, if the American people are being asked every week whether they think the President lied to them or not, whether he is lying or not, and if precise calculations are carried out to show who thinks he is lying and who perhaps thinks he is not yet lying much, this is indeed an indication of how severely this administration has suffered as a result of these scandals and as a result of its foreign policy failures. It seems an attempt is now being made again to drive forward the flywheel of these passions, of anticommunist and anti-Soviet hatred, and perhaps to attempt to exacerbate international tension to somehow conceal the damage sustained by the United States, sustained by the administration in the process of the well-known recent events in such a flare-up of international tension.

[Levin] Moreover, in the past few days we have been able to talk about the administration sustaining personnel losses as well: many very high-ranking representatives of the administration have left in a short period of time. The list was opened by the President's national security aide, Poindexter, on whom they tried to place the principal blame for Irangate; the next to leave, by his own free will this time, was the White House's official press spokesman Speakes, followed by CIA chief Casey. Admittedly in the last case it was a question of illness, but in any case this illness has somehow coincided very nicely with the political crisis in Washington. It has now been announced that Buchanan is to retire, with effect from 1 March; but he, if I am not mistaken, is practically the President's main speech writer.

[Zhurkin] One of the principal hawks. Completely rabid -- monstrously rabid.

[Levin] Now there is talk about Richard Perle -- who is probably a match for Buchanan in his rabidness and hawkishness -- also planning to resign. There is no doubt something behind this -- and that is these failures. In this connection, one's attention is, of course, also drawn to the fact that the Americans -- I mean U.S. official circles -- have been obliged to go into reverse somewhat, at least in the Near East area: there was their attempt to sanctify the military pressure which was being prepared -- a naval concentration was clearly being prepared -- to sanctify it as though it had the support of other Western countries.

[Zhurkin] Mainly the Seven of the Western world.

[Levin] Yes, and that Seven refused to take part in the conference which the United States had clearly planned to make into a political cover for its...

[Shishlin interrupts] Six refused.

[Levin] The Six.

[Zhurkin] The seventh remained. Moreover, who was among the six that refused? France, Great Britain, and the FRG immediately refused, followed by Japan, Italy ...

[Shishlin interrupts] [word indistinct] Italy and Canada ... yes.

[Levin] Yes, a very instructive point. Incidentally, it seems to me this again shows the world is changing, that far from unequivocal phenomena are occurring in the world.

At this point, I would like to mention the nuclear device which exploded in Nevada. First, one's attention is drawn to the fact that the explosion was scheduled for 5 February, but conducted on 3 February -- 2 days early. This was clearly connected with attempts to create what I would call a preemptive situation.

[Zhurkin] One could say preventive...preventing measures.

[Levin] Yes, preventive actions to make it impossible for the peace supporters, whose ranks are swelling -- it is very indicative that there were eight Congressmen taking part in the demonstration which was nevertheless held on 5 February at the nuclear testing ground in Nevada, a very interesting point ... and ...

[Zhurkin interrupts] Viktor Nikolayevich, quite a lot of people were arrested there too, including -- and I want to emphasize this in particular -- the eminent scientist and astronomer Carl Sagan, who is widely known in the scientific world. It is hardly adequate to say he is simply an outstanding natural scientist, a prominent man of encyclopaedic learning, a humanist, a fighter for human rights and the rights of all mankind. He was seized by the police at that testing ground -- a disgrace, in my view, a disgrace for society.

[Levin] The U.S. Administration's justification is that he was taking part in the demonstration, but Carl Sagan was taking part in that demonstration for the additional reason that he was -- if I am not mistaken -- one of the first to develop the theory of nuclear winter, one of the first to show what the use of nuclear weapons might lead to. In this connection the statement by White House spokesman Dan Howard -- a statement made at a regular briefing for foreign journalists on 5 February ... He was asked whether the nuclear test on 3 February was sanctioned beforehand by the White House. Dan Howard's reply to this was -- and I quote: I don't know at what level it was sanctioned, but that explosion was a component part of our normal continuing test program; we did not attach great importance to it. The issue could not have been more poignant. The Soviet Union, on extending its moratorium for the fifth time -- and incidentally 6 February marked the 18th month since our moratorium came into force -- extending our moratorium for the fifth time we said that our moratorium would continue for as long as there were no nuclear explosions in the United States this year; until that time. The first U.S. explosion blows up our moratorium as well. In these circumstances the White House spokesman says: That explosion wasn't of much importance. Is this cynicism?

[Zhurkin] It is cynicism.

[Levin] It is both cynicism and a very frivolous attitude. Here's a resolution by Democratic Congressmen: It plainly urges the President to postpone further underground tests of nuclear weapons. A question often arises here -- one we have heard in letters from our radio listeners and when we meet an audience. Fine, they say, we have extended the moratorium, we have appealed to the United States, there has been international pressure, but the United States continues its explosions, stubbornly going its own way. But they're not getting it all their own way: The fact that a demonstration took place, that they were forced to resort to arrests, even including people like Carl Sagan, testifies to the fact that both the Soviet actions for peace and the broad worldwide support for these actions, are making their mark. THE WASHINGTON POST published an article on banning nuclear tests under the title: "We Could Verify If We Wanted To."

The article is very interesting, but I shall quote just a few passages from it. The Natural Resources Defense Council wants to prove that a private organization of American citizens with a budget of \$2 million could do what, in the view of the Pentagon with its budget of \$300 billion, we are incapable of doing -- verifying [proizvodit proverku] nuclear tests.

[Levin] You know that we have an agreement with this council...

[Zhurkin interrupts] Our Academy of Sciences has

[Levin] Absolutely right, our Academy of Sciences has an agreement with this council according to which, in the region of Semipalatinsk, in the region of the Soviet testing ground, seismic devices have been installed...

[Zhurkin interrupts] Which have been registering the absence of blasts because there have been no blasts for 18 months.

[Levin] Absolutely right.

[Zhurkin] They have been registering American blasts.

[Levin] Yes. The verification [proverka] is absolutely accurate there. THE WASHINGTON POST goes on: The verification [proverka] was a clever -- in inverted commas -- word which specialists in arms control have been using from the very moment nuclear arsenals appeared. Norris one of the representatives of the Natural Resources Defense Council -- and he was one of the authors of this initiative -- says that even under Reagan you cannot tell decent people that you are against arms control. All you can do is to nod with the look of a wise man and to mention that you would like very much to conclude a treaty banning nuclear tests, but only if you could be sure that the Soviets would fulfill their pledges. It has turned out now that by using new technology one can measure the power of tests to an accuracy of several tons. We are saying that it is not at all necessary to trust the Soviets, Norris points out. Verification [proverka] is possible, and this is exactly what we are proving. We have eliminated this obstacle.

[Zhurkin] It seems to me, Viktor Nikolayevich, that both this and everything we have said before emphasizes even more the importance of the major international event that is to take place a week from now, here, in our capital, Moscow. I am speaking about the international forum for a nuclear-free world, for the survival of mankind, that will be attended by prominent public figures, scientists, religious figures, important businessmen...

[Levin interrupts] Art figures.

[Zhurkin] Art figures, from over 80 countries. A dialogue about destinies of mankind, a dialogue on the subject of how we are going to live, and how we are to develop in future will indeed take place at his forum. Different points of view will be compared, and a wide range of various opinions will most certainly be presented, and an interesting discussion will take place.

[Shishlin] On the whole, this is an event of a kind which takes to a new level the phenomenon we have been witnessing for recent years when movements of scientists against the nuclear threat started, when the movement of physicians for preventing nuclear catastrophe began, when a host of all kinds of associations joined efforts, stances, and points of view of people who often stick to different notions on issues of human existence but who really show true concern and who are prepared to seek ways to avert the threat of nuclear death from mankind. I think what is so precious about the forthcoming forum is the fact that it will include not just one rostrum but a number of rostrums from which people will be able to express various points of views on ways to harmonize international relations, to make international relations more democratic, and, of course, first of all, on the issue of war and peace.

[Levin] The Soviet Union has been conducting an active foreign policy in all directions, yet, naturally -- and this has been stated in party decisions -- the development of relations with socialist countries is our priority. I think it would be fairly expedient, in connection with this, to spend the short time remaining at our disposal on analyzing the visits of USSR foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze to the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

[Shishlin] I think it is important in principle that in the course of the visits a most broad agreement along all the main directions of foreign activity by our countries has been revealed. What the Soviet Union undertakes in the international arena is not only our national policy, it is socialist policy and as such it has been met with understanding and support, with active support, from our friends.

[Levin] The final documents on the talks by Comrade Shevardnadze in Berlin and Prague, and also the joint Soviet-Mongolian statement on the results of the talks in Moscow with Comrade Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, note the parties have given a high appraisal to the 15 January 1986 statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in which the task of freeing the world of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this year [as heard] was set out. The affirmation of the fact this statement has played a great part in the development of international relations and has opened new prospects for the whole of mankind has been reflected in all the documents. In particular, the joint Soviet-Czechoslovakian communique says the following: The parties have established that last year has forcefully shown the viability and feasibility of the program for the liquidation of nuclear and other kinds of weapons by the end of this century, the program that was expounded in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and which met with broad international support. I would like also to note that while our friends have been supporting our initiative policy, the Soviet Union has been actively supporting those initiatives aimed at the consolidation of peace that have been put forward by fraternal socialist countries. In particular, a report on the visit by Comrade Shevardnadze to the GDR says the following: The Soviet side is decisively in favor of the initiatives put forward by the GDR and the CSSR for creating a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. Their implementation could become an essential contribution to the strengthening of peace and security. This joint policy of ours directed toward the solution of the problems the world is facing today, these coordinated actions by socialist countries are bringing a growing influence to bear upon the whole course of international events and are providing mankind with an opportunity to look -- with a certain degree of confidence, though the world is complex and difficult enough, yet, nevertheless, with a certain degree of confidence -- to look ahead.

[Shishlin] I think it is very important -- although, of course, the main point of those talks was in the area of foreign policy -- the broad mutual understanding that has been revealed concerning ways of consolidating relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR, between the Soviet Union and socialist Czechoslovakia is, nevertheless, very important. I think the interest shown by German and Czechoslovak interlocutors to issues of Soviet internal policies, and first of all of course, to the decisions of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, could be fully expected. This event not only reveals the firm line of the CPSU toward the implementation of restructuring which is really gaining in force and depth, although, as is known, we are far from having walked the whole road of this restructuring, we are only in the beginning; yet it is also essential that in this event, in the plenum's decisions, our friends and the whole world should see the unswerving resolve of the Soviet Union to stay, in international affairs, with the strategy that was chosen at the CPSU 27th congress. The very commitment itself of the Soviet Union to internal affairs, to solving such problems as deepening socialist democracy, establishing socialist self-governing by the people, implementing a fundamental economic reform -- all this shows as clearly as day the Soviet Union has chosen its future path. This is a path of overcoming the threat of war, a path of socialist construction, of revealing the enormous creative potential contained in the socialist structure of society.

[Levin] Here I would like to recall the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the conversation with the U.S. delegation: Restructuring in the USSR does not contradict the interests of other peoples. What is going on in our country is the most forceful and objective argument showing it needs a peaceful and conservative policy and will be implementing it sincerely and consistently.

Esteemed comrades, our time is up. Thank you and all the best.

MOSCOW TV CONFERENCE ON UPCOMING NUCLEAR FORUM

LD030001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1958 GMT 2 Feb 87

[News conference on the "Moscow International Forum for a Non-nuclear World and the Survival of Mankind," on 2 February at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow, moderated by Gennadiy Gerasimov, with Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and leader of the promoting group; Academician Yevgeniy Chazov; Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Writers; Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry; Professor Kislov, deputy director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Metropolitan Yuvenaliy -- recorded]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Comrades, ladies, and gentlemen: An international forum for a nuclear-free world, for the survival of mankind, will soon be held in Moscow.

[Velikhov] I think you know, insofar as this is already being discussed in the press, that a forum will be held in Moscow from 14 to 16 February. At the present moment, up to 30 January, 740 participants from 80 countries have expressed their desire to take part in the forum. There will be 169 science students [estestvenniki], and requests to attend the forum are still coming. Mainly all those we invited have been proposed by a promoting group: 51 political scientists, 52 medical scientists and physicians, 63 representatives of business circles, 258 figures in culture and the arts, 147 representatives of the clergy.

You are aware of how developments in world affairs have been developing since Reykjavik, and actually our forum is the first major scientific meeting to discuss the main points that were put forward at Reykjavik, that is the path to a nuclear-free world through a whole number of specific steps. The situation now is becoming even more exacerbated. You know, that parallel with the attempts and, so to speak, and obvious desire to solve this task by way of talks -- talks are going on in Geneva -- at the same time, attempts are being made to make the introduction of weapons into outer space, the creation [sozdaniye] of a space-based tier of antimissile defense, irreversible. You are familiar with statements made by the U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and a number of other officials on this. So, we see there is a very acute struggle now. That is why it is very important that the scientific world conducts a detailed, professional, and most serious discussion and formulates its proposals.

The idea, which was born in the scientists' promoting group -- and I will have more to say on that -- met with great support among all groups in the creative intelligentsia, all those concerned, as indeed all of us are, about questions on how to ensure mankind's survival, how to solve the fundamental problem. As a result of this came the idea of independent, so to speak, forums to discuss the same problem but from different viewpoints. The Soviet promoting group emerged, as it were, spontaneously, with various groups showing an interest in staging this major undertaking. Representatives of various professions entered into it: scientists, members of the Academy Arbatov, Goldanskiy, Bogolyubov, Likhachev, Primakov, Sagdeyev, Academician Kuzin of the Academy of Medical Sciences -- I say apart from those present here -- well-known Soviet Writers Aytmatov, Voznesenskiy, Zalygin, the film director Klim, the composer Sviridov, the artist Ulyanov, the ballerina Plisetskaya. They are a part of the Soviet promoting group that is now taking part in the preparation of this forum. I think that is all that I want to say.

[Gerasimov] Thank you. Let's us turn to some questions. Yes, please?

[NHK correspondent] NHK company, Japan. In what way are you going to influence the policies of senior governments in the West as a result of the meeting?

[Chazov] I have to say we already have examples of influencing public political opinion throughout the world. I recall 1980 when the movement of physicians was launched and when nuclear illusions existed about the possibilities of surviving a nuclear war, or the possibilities of winning a nuclear war. We, scientists and physicians, proceeding from precise scientific data, showed it was impossible, should a nuclear war break out, mankind would face just one fact: the fact of self-destruction. Incidentally, this data is well known throughout the world, but at one time there were doubts about it. Today no one can maintain that anyone can win a nuclear war. I believe the scientific data, reliable data, which will be obtained at this forum, will play a definite part in changing public opinion in Western countries and in changing the opinions of politicians. We still believe in the wisdom of mankind.

[Terekhov] Terekhov, main editorial board of (?news broadcasting). A question for Academician Velikhov: at the end of March, it will be 4 years since the announcement of SDI by President Reagan. Can you say what these 4 years of the threat of SDI and work on it have brought the world, one; will this question be discussed at the forum, two; and three, are there scientists, rather is there a transformation in the approach of scientists, to this SDI, i.e. some used to support it, but no longer do, or the reverse, did not support it but is now are active proponents?

[Velikhov] First, I would say that the main thing is what this defense initiative has hindered. It has hindered the process of nuclear disarmament. I think we all agree we could have moved way ahead of this, at least we could have reached accord on the 50 percent reduction in strategic weapons, the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, a whole series of other major questions could have been decided, if there had not been the threat of a violation of the antimissile defense treaty of '72 and the threat of weapons being put in space. From the viewpoint of support by scientists, there indeed exists a polarization throughout the world. We see that what we had assumed: a deterioration in international relations, an undermining of the system of accords, all of this is a result of this concept, and today, the majority of scientists share this view.

It must be said that in parallel with our forum, at the same time, the American Society for the Advancement of Science will be holding seminars and discussions in Chicago precisely on this matter. We shall see what will emerge from it, but in general, I know the views of the major U.S. scientists, of the major organizations of scientists in the United States, such as the federation of U.S. scientists, the Union of Concerned Scientists. Their view point coincides with ours. We all feel the '72 treaty is fundamental, the basis of the process of reducing and preventing a space arms race and curbing it on earth. Any work which violates this treaty, still more the deployment [razvorachivaniye] of a space echelon, will lead to a sharp worsening of the international situation and an intensification of the threat of catastrophe.

[Elevtheroptipia correspondent] Elevtherotipia, Greece: I have a question of Academician Velikhov and also for Dr Chazov. How do you think the new moral atmosphere, or moral climate of the Soviet restructuring will affect the quality of this forum, the quality of debate not only, of course, on the stereotype of the enemy, but also in general international relations? This is a new question arising.

[Velikhov] We feel the practice of open discussion of questions both with those whom we consider to be like-minded and with those... [Velikhov changes thought], I am not talking about allies, it is not a matter of allies. In many questions, those who think like we do can have absolutely different political points of view and choice, so to speak, in their views; but, so to speak, when it is a matter of radical questions, they can be like-minded, and it must be said that the majority of scientists from this viewpoint are like-minded. We are ready to discuss this also with our opponents, those who not only have a different political viewpoint, but also a differing viewpoint on specific questions we will be discussing. It seems to me this practice is very important, because we must give political leaders, political leadership, a correct picture of the viewpoints of scientists -- not paint it too rosy or too black -- but give precisely the real picture of what scientists are thinking on this most important matter.

[Chazov] Well, I can only agree with what Yevgeniy Pavlovich has said. I should like to add just one thing: The great philosopher Plato said that truth is beautiful and very difficult to prove, and the proof of the truth is born among us scientists in the discussion of all varying views and aspects. We should like -- as was already said here -- all views to be heard. I think this is the meaning of the new political thinking which exists in the Soviet Union. The second thing I would like to say is that such a free discussion will help create an atmosphere of confidence. After all, we will say that today the major factor playing a role in a complex political situation is that of confidence, the factor of confidence between peoples, governments, and countries.

So, the more we sit down together and discuss and debate, the more understanding, more confidence, and more comprehension there will be. I must say that in the United States, whenever we go there -- the situations have been different -- there are groups who will not see us, who oppose us, and even specific individuals, and there are even towns which, during the arrival of our delegations, proclaim a Soviet Union Day. This shows there are forces which exist in the United States that are striving to create an atmosphere of confidence and would like this confidence. But all this, of course, must be conceived in such a free discussion, and I believe the coming forum will be an example of such a discussion.

[Yuvenaliy] I would like to add this. I think the unity of religious forces is of very great significance. But, if we are talking today about the stereotype of an enemy, or about false propaganda, it is met most of all in the West in the religious field. They played on this most of all in the cold war, and therefore I think that such an atmosphere of frankness [otkrytost], confidence, and openness [glasnost], with which our forum will be imbued, will also give a very positive role in the world's religious circles.

[SANKEI SHINBUN correspondent] (Suzuki) of the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN newspaper: It seems to me that in the second half of the seventies, there was a fundamental change in the Soviet Union's basic thesis of a world nuclear war and the survival of the capitalist and socialist systems. If such an appraisal is correct, please tell us what brought it about.

[Kislov] You will realize yourself that a radical change has come about not only in what is happening in the world right now, not only in the amount of -- one must say it -- terrible nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons that have been stockpiled, and those terrible arsenals which hundreds of thousands of times exceed the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, but also in our understanding of this situation, and in our understanding of the threat which is hanging over mankind. If we are talking about the seventies, could anyone have seriously thought about or had any idea about such a concept as a nuclear winter? Yet now, it is thanks, perhaps to our good doctors -- not only our doctors, but also those of other countries -- that this question has been raised. Physicians and doctors of the most varied professions are worried by this. Now this problem is becoming very clear and very acute for a large number of people on our planet. Yet something like 10-15 years ago many, I would say the majority of scientists had not even contemplated this problem.

[Velikhov] The Soviet Union has always been in favor of liquidating mass destruction weapons, first and foremost nuclear weapons. But, only in the beginning, of course, were our positions different because the United States had a monopoly in nuclear weapons and then they acquired superiority over the Soviet Union in this weapon and its means of delivery. Later, when parity was achieved, the situation altered radically, but the Soviet Union's position has not altered. We are still in favor of nuclear weapons being eliminated on the basis of an appropriate system of accord, step-by-step. Now we have in our hands a plan for this liquidation. There were specific proposals at Reykjavik on how to set out along this path, a path from stockpiling nuclear weapons to their destruction. That, essentially, is what has changed during those years.

COMMITTEE FOR YOUTH FESTIVAL MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD061534 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- The International Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, IPC opened its first session in Moscow today.

Nearly 300 representatives of 141 youth and student organisations from 93 countries, as well as delegates of 25 youth and regional organisations arrived in the Soviet capital in keeping with the tradition of holding the first session was addressed by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The IPC meeting will discuss the venue and time of the next festival. Korea's Union of Socialist Working Youth proposed to hold it in Pyongyang in 1989. The participants in the meeting, which will last three days, will also discuss the motto of the forum.

Demichev Addresses Committee

LD061921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1451 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (TASS) -- Under conditions of the growing nuclear threat young people, with their high ideals, pure hearts, and energy must do everything they can to save life on earth. This was said by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today. He was speaking at the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, for which representatives of 93 countries have come to Moscow.

The struggle of young people for the right to a peaceful future is as never before organically linked to their struggle for the right to the life they deserve. It is precisely the arms race, which swallows up vast funds, that is affecting young people and their social rights, Petr Demichev stressed. He expressed the hope that the 13th world festival will be a forum for young people who will energetically state their determined support for the cause of peace, social progress, and friendship among all peoples.

Free and creative discussion of the issues of war and peace, a comparison of position and opinions, and a joint search for the truth, that is what one can expect from the forthcoming forum of the world's young people, Petr Demichev said.

Speaking of the efforts being made by the Soviet Government with the aim of averting the arms race, he stressed specifically that the USSR's peace-loving policy was expressed in the package of constructive and far-reaching proposals at the meeting in Reykjavik.

The speaker recalled that the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests had been extended repeatedly. Unfortunately, in response to all these initiatives, the USSR only hears an arrogant and conceited "no," or disguised ultimatums, demanding one-sided concessions. Behind this lies the reluctance of aggressive circles of the West to renounce the arms race and attempts to alter in their favor the strategic parity that has developed.

It is also confirmed by the incessant roar of nuclear blasts in Nevada, where 3 days ago, on the 547th day of the Soviet moratorium, the United States conducted a fresh nuclear blast. This is an open challenge to world public opinion and yet another step on the road of preparation for "Star Wars," said Petr Demichev.

MINISTRY PUBLISHES FOREIGN RELATIONS DOCUMENTS

LD062321 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- A collection of documents in two volumes, "The USSR in struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. 1960 -- March 1986," prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in cooperation with the Institute of Africa of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been put out here. It contains the more important documents illustrating the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for the ultimate abolition of the colonial system of imperialism, against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for the independent development of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The documents show that the Soviet Union is a consistent supporter of the emergent states and peoples in their efforts to uphold their sovereign rights and to counter the neocolonialist policy of imperialism. The Soviet state is pursuing a policy of broadening relations of friendship with those countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and advocating the establishment of a new international economic order.

One of the more important areas of cooperation between the USSR and developing countries is joint action to remove the threat of nuclear war, to revive detente and to achieve an all-embracing system of international security.

The new publication includes the texts of treaties, agreements, communiques, statements of the Soviet Government, TASS statements, speeches, messages of greetings and telegrams of Soviet leaders, and declarations, resolutions and other documents approved by the U.N. and its special agencies. It also contains documents related to the Soviet Union's recognition of the independence of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the establishment of diplomatic relations with them. Some of the documents have not been published before.

The publication will be translated into foreign languages.

FURTHER ON U.S. DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT

Meets Dobrynin, Korniyenko

LD061908 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a group of American politicians and public figures visiting Moscow. Among them Harold Brown, Cyrus Vance, David Jones, Peter Peterson and William Hyland. All of them expressed their great satisfaction with Mikhail Gorbachev's conversation with them on February 4.

In exchanges of opinion, Anatoliy Dobrynin and the American visitors concentrated on problems related to nuclear and space weapons from the point of view of a search for way to accords on these matters.

Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy head of the International department of the CPSU Central Committee also took part in the conversation.

Dobrynin Meets Kissinger, Vance

LD051446 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in Moscow members of the American Council on Foreign Relations, former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger (on February 3) and Cyrus Vance (on February 4).

The sides discussed in detail the present unsatisfactory state of Soviet-American relations and the search for possible ways to rectify them, which would meet the imperative of the time.

Gromyko Receives Vance

LD061349 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Cyrus Vance, a prominent American lawyer, member of the leadership of several major corporations, member of the Council of Foreign Relations (New York City) and former secretary of state.

In addition to legal practice and business, he is actively engaged in political activity, holding the post of vice-president of the Centre for Democratic (National) Policy, an organization of the moderate wing of the Democratic Party, and is also a member of several American public foreign-policy organizations.

Vance is in Moscow at the invitation of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

During the conversation Gromyko described tasks in the field of home and domestic policy that were put in the focus of attention by the January (1987) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that an honest and candid dialogue between political figures from the Soviet Union and the United States at all levels was a major and necessary component in the development of relations between the two countries.

All foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union were subordinated to ensuring the peaceful future of mankind. They were based on the programme for ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the turn of the century, set out in the January 15, 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The 27th CPSU congress developed it further and turned it into a basis for forming the idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

The Soviet proposals advanced in Reykjavik vividly demonstrated the USSR's peaceful policy and the possibilities it offered for all of mankind.

The Soviet side observed the potentialities for economic relations and cooperation in the field of science, technology, culture and education between the USSR and the United States were broadening.

"But we are not satisfied with the present state of affairs," Gromyko observed. "For our part, we are ready to do more. The USSR builds no obstacles to that. It is now up to the U.S. Administration to say its word on this issue. Peoples in both countries are waiting for that."

Gromyko and Vance held a frank exchange of views on the present state of Soviet-American relations and on problems related to talks on nuclear and space arms.

The Soviet side drew attention to the Reagan administration's non-conservative stand at the talks on the limitation and reduction of arms, its aspiration to carry out the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative programme, that is to start the militarization of outer space with all ensuing dangerous consequences.

The meeting was held in a businesslike, frank atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies.

Aristov Meets Delegation

LD071446 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, received on February 6 members of the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations Peter Peterson, Harold Brown and Charles Mathias.

They discussed questions connected with Soviet-American trade and economic relations, the order of the creation and the activities of joint enterprises in the USSR.

PETROVSKIY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON U.S. POLICIES

Regrets U.S. 'Blocking Progress'

LD051257 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- Speaking today at a press conference, Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, said that at the current round of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons some progress had been registered in agreeing wording which reflects the results of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

At a proposal of the Soviet delegation the sides started agreeing provisions on such issues as consolidation of the regime of the ABM Treaty, reducing and eventual liquidation of strategic offensive weapons, liquidation of medium-range missiles of the USSR and USA in Europe, a decision on the start of negotiations on complete prohibition of nuclear tests.

At the same time, the deputy minister said, one cannot help seeing that in the position of the U.S. delegation there are, regrettably, the same elements blocking progress on the main issues of negotiations. The position is supplemented in some aspects with new elements which make reaching understandings more difficult. One gets an impression that the U.S. delegation is not authorized to press resolutely for agreeing appropriate draft documents. To all appearances, this is not on the mind of those in Washington who advocate the earliest deployment of the SDI (in defiance of the ABM Treaty) and a further buildup of nuclear weapons.

Comments on 'Anti-Sovietism'

LD051250 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- If we are to give a concise definition of the essence of the current U.S. foreign policy course, it is the same adventuristic banking on strength, the maniacal desire to tip the existing military equilibrium in the world, to secure positions of dominance and to dictate American will and orders to other countries, Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today said at a press conference in the Press Centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Characterising the report of the U.S. President on the national security strategy of the United States, the Soviet deputy foreign minister noted that the contents of that document could not help giving cause for serious worry. What strikes the eye is the fervor with which the White House chief asserts the arms race and intensive war preparations as the cornerstone of U.S. international strategy and hostility as a norm of Soviet-American relations.

The entire spirit and structuring of Washington's policy are proof positive that the hawkish anti-Sovietism of the United States is feeding not only on blind anti-communist instincts but also on the entrenched conviction that the Soviet Union is the main obstacle to the neoglobalist imperial ambitions of the more reactionary forces of American imperialism.

Hence the poorly disguised desire of the American Administration to "creep out" of the jointly formulated limits on strategic weapons, the misrepresentation of the letter and the spirit of the historic understandings reached at the Reykjavik meeting and other piece of lavish praise for the "Star Wars" programme.

Displaying arrogance of strength, Petrovskiy continued, Washington is dividing the rest of the world, independent states into "good" and "bad" and arrogates to itself the right to pardon some and punish others, to substitute aircraft carriers for diplomacy and jungle law for elementary morality. This policy has always led up a dangerous blind alley, and especially so in our complex, crucial time.

Realism and responsibility today is not a good wish but a categorical imperative for any statesman. One must disabuse oneself of stereotypes and old modes of thinking and take a sober view of the world from the only correct positions of respect for the interests of all countries and peoples and care for the future. What is needed is energetic and bold actions to check the mad pace of the arms race and to rid mankind of the burden of nuclear fetters. Forward to cooperation and universal security rather than backward to confrontation -- this is the key slogan of our time, the Soviet deputy foreign minister stressed.

Proposes Test Ban Talks

LD051313 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- The Soviet Union actively stands for beginning full-scale talks on a total nuclear test ban, naturally, with the participation of the United States, Soviet Deputy Foreign minister Vladimir Petrovskiy said at a press conference here today. The Soviet side is ready to agree at such talks to a stage-by-stage solution of this problem, such as interim limits on the number and yield of nuclear explosions. Naturally, such measures should, first, be substantial and provide for considerable reductions in the allowed yield and number of test explosions a year and, second, be truly interim, temporary, complete with a timeframe for transition to the total prohibition of nuclear testing.

The talks we are suggesting, the Soviet deputy foreign minister continued, should also produce methods and forms of verification to create the basis of the verification mechanism of the future treaty. The main thing is that the talks should be oriented towards the clear goal of a total test ban. We proceed from the belief that a ban on all testing will become a dependable obstacle to improvements in nuclear weapons and a first substantial step towards real disarmament.

The American side is still avoiding practical discussions on a nuclear test ban. Conversely, it insists on discussing ways of conducting and controlling testing. We cannot be satisfied with this, just as no one with a real interest in a total nuclear test ban can be satisfied, Petrovskiy stressed.

Along with carrying on bilateral efforts at the Soviet-American talks, the Soviet deputy foreign minister continued, we think it important to use the multilateral mechanism of the Geneva Disarmament Conference to put the problem of a total nuclear test ban at long last onto the road leading towards a concrete accord. Examples of fruitful multilateral cooperation in Stockholm and Vienna last year are forceful proof of its great political potential, which should be used, too, to terminate nuclear testing.

Petrovskiy: SDI 'Main Obstacle'

LD051521 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- The Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) is now the main obstacle to translating into life the package of proposals advanced in Reykjavik, Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, told a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today.

"The 'Star Wars' plans, if implemented, would impede the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements. This is why we suggest concentrating all efforts on keeping nuclear weapons away from outer space and stopping the arms race on earth", Petrovskiy said. "Reykjavik has shown that these goals are no utopia, but a practicable possibility which can be realised in a historically short period of time". "Practical implementation of the SDI plan would cancel the ABM Treaty banning the deployment of limited and large-scale space-based anti-missile defences", the deputy minister said.

Petrovskiy noted that those plans would be in conflict with the goals and tasks set before the current Geneva arms talks.

Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, explained at the news conference why it was erroneous to think that the SDI could advance modern technology.

OFFICIAL ON JAMMING, U.S. BROADCASTING POLICY

LD051753 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- Washington has not yet answered Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, made to Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, about the exchange of broadcasting programmes, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, Aleksandr Yevstafyev, writes in the latest issue of the weekly NEW TIMES. The Soviet side proposed to end the jamming of the Voice of America broadcasts if it gets in return the opportunity for Moscow radio broadcasting to the United States, so that its programmes reach Americans.

But Washington is in no haste to act on a reciprocal basis. The Washington circles still rely on the ability of their powerful means of misinformation, that enmeshed the whole world, to shape the international public opinion in their favour. The United States avoided signing a convention on using radio broadcasting in the interests of peace. The reason behind this is that the document registers the obligation of participating countries to ban beaming from their territories radio programmes which are an incitement to actions that are incompatible with internal systems or security of other participation countries, Aleksandr Yevstafyev writes. The Soviet Union has ratified that convention. We believe that only such rules are acceptable.

Washington has a different viewpoint. Almost half the time that the Voice of America radio stations are on the air is devoted to the Soviet Union. Quite often we are told about things that simply do not take place in our country, we are sermonised and recommended to "improve the system", to copy the American way of life. Such programmes publicise vile anti-Sovietism, Aleksandr Yevstafyev writes.

BORDER TALKS WITH PRC RESUME IN MOSCOW

PRC Delegation Departs Beijing

LD080723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (TASS) -- A Chinese Government delegation led by Qian Qichen, the PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, left Beijing for Moscow today to take part in Soviet-Chinese talks on border issues.

Prior to departure, the head of the delegation spoke to journalists, saying that the Chinese side is happy to resume the Soviet-Chinese talks on border issues.

The Chinese Government believes that resumption of those talks accords with the vital interests of the two countries and their peoples. The PRC Government delegation will approach the talks in a sincere and serious way and will make efforts to achieve progress at them, he noted.

Delegation Met by Rogachev

LD081655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Today a governmental delegation from the People's Republic of China, headed by Qian Qichen, deputy minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow to take part in the Soviet-Chinese talks on border issues. The delegation was met at the airport by Rogachev, head of the governmental delegation of the USSR at the talks and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other members of the Soviet governmental delegation. Among the welcoming party was Li Zewang, PRC ambassador in the USSR, and members of the PRC Embassy. The talks begin on 9 February.

Talks Begin

AU091250 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, Feb 9 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union and China resumed talks here Monday on their disputed border, after a nine-year break, Chinese sources said.

The two-week talks, seeking to settle differences over the tracing of the longest border in the world (7,500 kms or 4,688 miles), had begun in February 1964 and had continued inconclusively until May 1978. China broke off the negotiations to protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Moscow has played up the restart of the talks as an important step in the normalization of relations with China, initiated in 1982 and reaffirmed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his policy speech in Vladivostok last July.

Soviet optimism has also been inspired by a three-fold increase since 1983 in Sino-Soviet trade along the frontier, and by the resumption of transport on the border rivers. The Soviet Union is also said to have offered to help China to extend its Xinjiang railway up to the border with Kazakhstan, a project which would open up a new border crossing between the two countries.

The most recent border incident, played down by both sides, took place last July when a Chinese soldier was killed along this part of the frontier.

The Chinese are most cautious on the outcome of the talks, and one Chinese expert here said chances of successes were not "very clear."

Diplomats here have said that the two sides are also wide apart on the question of border demarcation in other disputed areas such as the Pamir mountains.

Mr. Gorbachev proposed in his speech that the two sides agree on a border drawn along the middle of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, which would mean handing back a number of islands to China. This proposal was perceived by the West as a concession but according to Soviet diplomatic literature, a draft agreement based on this idea was submitted to the Chinese in March 1978 and was rejected.

Major border clashes took place in March 1969 near the disputed Ussuri island of Damanskiy, which China calls Chenpao. About 240 Soviet soldiers and some 800 Chinese were killed in the fighting.

The Chinese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, arrived in Moscow Sunday. The Soviet side is led by Igor Rogachev, who was promoted to deputy foreign minister last August and has taken over the responsibility for the main Soviet-China talks from 80-year old Leonid Ilichev, who had led them since 1982.

Moscow Mandarin Commentary

OW090346 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 8 Feb 87

[(Lijin) commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, the Soviet Union and China will resume their deputy foreign minister-level talks on border issues in the next few days in Moscow. (Lijin), an observer for this station, has the following comments on the event:

I crossed the Soviet-Chinese border by train several times in the 1950's. I still remember the cordial smiles on the faces of people on both sides of the border who came to meet passengers. I remember the warm handshakes between people and the bright-colored signboards there designed to enhance the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. In those years, mutually beneficial cooperation was developed in all fields between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Later facts showed that relations were not as desirable as expected. I must say bluntly that the estrangement between me and my friends seemed to be accidental, temporary, and unnatural. In fact, isn't it unreasonable for two countries that share a 7,000-kilometer land border -- the longest in the world -- to estrange each other? [passage omitted]

Listeners, I think you have noticed the present improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. The improvement is not only due to a common ground created by our long, common boundary. The spontaneous cooperation between our two countries is also because they share a socialist system and a similar internal policy of accelerating social and economic development. Some agreements signed not long ago have proved that we are striving to seek cooperation with China. In accordance with these agreements, the Soviet Union has begun to help the PRC build or modernize 20 large economic projects.

I think the economic cooperation between our two countries is designed to help supply each other's needs. Indeed, each of us is ready to provide precisely what the other needs. We will provide China with modern equipment, technology and timber, while China will supply us with agricultural products and consumer goods. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union will most seriously discuss with China supplementary measures for establishing good-neighborly relations. We hope the Soviet-Chinese border will become an area of peace and friendship in the near future.

Soviet leader Comrades Gorbachev has said: History has entrusted the Soviet and Chinese peoples with an exceptionally important mission. Further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations will help normalize the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and bring about an atmosphere of trust between the countries in the region.

MINISTER ON NEW TRADE DEVELOPMENT WITH PRC

LD091025 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union stands for developing both traditional areas of economic cooperation with China and new, promising forms of such relations, Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yevgeniy Bavrin said.

He wrote in the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (ECONOMIC GAZETTE) weekly that accords on using new forms of trade and economic contacts had already been reached.

"Cooperative and deferred-payment arrangements could be the most preferable form of relations at the initial stage. This could include, for example, the processing of Soviet raw materials by Chinese industrial enterprises on contract," Bavrin said.

"There are certain prospects for developing co-production schemes with China also in machine-building," he added. "Chinese organizations have showed interest, in particular, in launching the assembly of Soviet cars in the PRC from components supplied from the USSR and in building and repairing ships for the USSR at Chinese ship-yards."

"Co-production options in the manufacture of power-generating equipment, railroad cars and metal-making plants also deserve to be studied carefully," the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister said.

"Considering the considerable quantity of Soviet technical products supplied to the PRC over recent years, the options could include also the manufacture of spare parts in the PRC for various types of machinery," he added.

"The creation in the territory of the PRC of export bases for the production of individual kinds of agricultural produce for the USSR in return, for example, for farm machines, fertilizer and other essential products from the USSR could be a promising form of buy-back arrangements," Bavrin continued.

"The issue of determining areas of increasing the Soviet Union's trade and economic relations with the People's Republic of China has become all the more important as work is under way to draw up a long-term state program for comprehensively developing productive forces in the Soviet Far East," he said.

'NORTHERN TERRITORIES DAY' HELD IN JAPAN

LD072328 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by I. Vykhulkholev in Japan]

[Text] With the support of the government, the so-called Northern Territories Day took place in Japan today for the seventh time. The day of the return of the Northern Territories will be a day of peace; we will achieve the return of the islands through the hand of friendship. Such slogans have become fashionable here in recent years. However, the whole demagogic character of their references to handshakes and friendship becomes especially obvious on Northern Territories Day. [video shows gathering of Japanese people]

This is the main event of the day, called the National Congress for the Return of the Four Islands of the Kuril Group. As usual, the prime minister is presiding. Paradoxically, here too are representatives of all the opposition parties, which on the issue of territorial claims are virtually in solidarity with those whom they oppose in parliament in advocating the defense of a peaceful Japan and in support of the gains of the working people.

"It becomes clear straightaway, from the content of the speeches being made, that Tokyo is firmly linking the all-round development of relations with the Soviet Union and the signing of a peace treaty with the solution of the artificially-created territorial problem. Friendship and mutual understanding recede somewhat into the background. In essence, it is a question of reassessing the results of the last war, for the sake of which those assembled are ready to continue to lend their efforts. [video shows people assembled in conference hall, Nakasone apparently seated among them]

The campaign which has been unleashed is giving right-wingers extra confidence. Here is their program: As you see, they are not threatening four islands, far from it. That is why they have a state policy on territorial claims. After all, objectively it is hindering an improvement in the atmosphere of our relations; it is assisting the growth of nationalism, and urging a buildup of military preparations. [video shows Japanese demonstration with posters bearing slogans for the return of the Kuril Islands]

'Anti-Soviet' Rallies Held

LD071613 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo February 7 TASS — TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

The Japanese Government again held today the so-called 'Day of Northern Territories'. State-financed 'rallies' were organized in Tokyo and other cities in support for the groundless claims of the Japanese Government to the Soviet Union which actually boiled down to the reshaping of post-war frontiers.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, some other members of the cabinet and parliamentarians took part in the anti-Soviet action in Tokyo. In his speech the head of the Japanese Government tried to assert that the development of stable Soviet-Japanese relations depended on the Soviet Union's yielding to the territorial claims of the Japanese ruling circles. This policy shows that the Japanese Government lacks a realistic approach to problems of bilateral relations.

It is obvious that the kindling of revanchist feelings among the Japanese public in conditions of the intensification of militaristic trends in the policy of Japan does not promote in any way the creation of conditions for raising the political dialogue to a new higher level and hampers the progress of Soviet-Japanese relations.

JAPAN PROPOSES LARGER SALMON QUOTA AT MEETING

OW070247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 KYODO -- Japan proposed to the Soviet Union Friday that the salmon catch quota for Japanese fishing boats in the north Pacific amount to 35,000 tons with payment of 4 billion yen in fishery cooperation fee.

The proposed quota is 10,500 tons larger than the agreed quota for last year and payment is 500 million yen above that of 1986, Japanese officials said. The Soviets said they will consider the proposal.

The proposal was made at the third meeting of the Japan-Soviet joint fishery committee designed to discuss this year's salmon catch quotas for Japanese fishermen, which started Monday. The Japanese side said the salmon catching operation is scheduled to start in May and this year's fishing is expected to reap a bumper catch. Prolonged negotiations delayed by a month the start of operations in 1985 and 1986.

Negotiations in progress are expected to undergo tough going because the Soviet side reiterated its claim that salmon resources in the north Pacific remain in an "unsatisfactory" situation and attributed this to "reckless" offshore fishing by Japanese boats, the Japanese officials said.

'OBSTRUCTIONIST' U.S. POLICY IN KOREA HIT

PM041459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 87 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Observer's Opinion": "Contrary to the Will of the People"]

[Text] For a long time now the DPRK has been persistently seeking a formula which would permit a discussion of the vital problems of the Korean peninsula from constructive positions. It is a year since the DPRK unilaterally gave up major military maneuvers and promised not to carry out any exercises at all during talks between North and South. Then came proposals from Pyongyang on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and zone of peace, and on holding military-political summit talks between North and South.

What hidden snags could there be in these repeated invitations to honest dialogue? But the U.S. and South Korean leaders' response was an unconvincing rejection larded with slander of the grossest kind. And in my view this is indicative not only of ingrained hatred of the DPRK -- a country which withstood imperialist aggression. A country which, despite threats and provocations, has been building a new society for 34 years now since the victory over the interventionists.

In conducting its obstructionist line the United States has very specific military-political goals. After all, whatever way you look at it, the main aim of the proposed talks is to ease military confrontation on the peninsula, organize multifaceted cooperation between North and South, and, in the future, unite the country on a peaceful, democratic basis. This prospect is obviously not to the U.S. strategists' liking.

The Pentagon does not intend to relinquish its presence in the region. After all, the 40 bases in South Korea are not just aggressive outposts on the frontiers of the DPRK, PRC, and USSR. The bases in South Korea perform a unique role in U.S. military strategy in Asia. Only there can the Pentagon do anything it likes without reference to the government and totally without regard for public opinion. South Korea is the only region in Asia where the United States has openly deployed nuclear weapons. The dictatorial Seoul regime has openly deployed nuclear weapons. The dictatorial Seoul regime agrees in advance to everything Washington decides to do, be it the deployment of Lance missiles, neutron warheads, or binary chemical weapons.

That is why the Pentagon strategists have a mortal grip on the Korean bridgehead. They intend to spend \$149 million in fiscal 1988 on expanding their bases. A total of 17 new facilities will be built at air force bases and 15 at army bases. The sinister "Project 620" is already in full swing: According to the newspaper PEOPLE'S KOREA, published in Tokyo, a new strategic dump for U.S. nuclear weapons is being built in the vicinity of the city of Kongju, south of Seoul.

Plans for further militarization are the only ones the United States has as far as the Korean peninsula is concerned. And Washington knows that any talks are going to reveal the total absence of a positive program.

So the leaders of the United States and South Korea are doing their utmost to increase tension and organize military provocations against the DPRK. The forthcoming American-South Korean "Team Spirit-87" military maneuvers involving 200,000 officers and men will be a major provocation. The experience of past years shows that such militarist games have developed into a rehearsal for an attack on the DPRK. Strikes against North Korea using nuclear and chemical weapons have been repeatedly practiced during them.

The fact that the DPRK is continuing to struggle for a peaceful, secure future for the entire Korean people despite the provocations deserves to be respected all the more because of that. The other day, Yi Kun-mo, premier of the republic's State Administration Council, and O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, sent another letter to the South Korean leaders. The document contains a resolute demand for the abandonment of "Team Spirit-87" as incompatible with the interests of dialogue, detente, and peace in Korea. Pyongyang has again called for military-political talks between North and South. People's Korea is consistently struggling to release the Pentagon's stranglehold and free the Korean peninsula from the threat of war.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS SHEVARDNAZDE

PM091232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[Message from DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to E.A. Shevardnadze]

[Text] To USSR Foreign Minister Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze:

I express deep gratitude to you and to the USSR Foreign Ministry for the congratulations on my reappointment as DPRK foreign minister at the first session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, eighth convocation.

I will take this opportunity wholeheartedly to wish you new successes in your activity aimed at steadily strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and implementing the CPSU's foreign policy.

DPRK Foreign Minister
Kim Yong-nam.

SHEVARDNADZE, PAKISTAN'S YAQUB KHAN HOLD TALKS

Talks Begin; Luncheon Held

LD061548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (TASS) -- Talks opened today between Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and S. Yaqub Khan, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Moscow.

E.A. Shevardnadze later held a luncheon in honor of S. Yaqub Khan. Speeches were exchanged during the luncheon.

Afghanistan Discussed

AU061617 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Foreign Ministers Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan discussed Afghanistan here Friday in preparation for indirect Afghanistan-Pakistan talks to resume in Geneva on February 25.

A Pakistani source here said the two ministers and their staffs stated their respective positions on Afghanistan during three and a half hours of talks in a "cordial atmosphere," and were to hold more detailed discussions on Saturday.

The talks here were a "continuation of the dialogue" begun in Islamabad last month between Pakistani officials and Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev, the Pakistani source said.

Mr. Shevardnadze had visited Kabul earlier in January.

United Nations envoy Diego Cordovez was due to arrive here on Monday, along with Afghan Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand. However, Pakistani diplomats here said Mr. Yaqub Khan had no plans to delay his scheduled departure Sunday to meet with them.

Talks Conclude

LD071746 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- Talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan ended in Moscow today.

In the course of the talks the sides discussed Soviet-Pakistani relations and international affairs, especially the situation around Afghanistan.

The sides expressed interest in the development of bilateral relations in the political, trade and economic fields and noted that there were opportunities for joint efforts in that area and for the strengthening of goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with due respect for the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

Exchanging views on international issues, the Soviet foreign minister stressed the importance of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives for the prevention of nuclear war and the limitation of the arms race, and also on the development of an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

He noted specifically the importance of the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok in July 1986 to the solution of the problems of the Asia-Pacific region.

Yaqub Khan stated the closeness and identity of the positions of Pakistan and the USSR on many international problems under discussion.

As regards the situation related to Afghanistan, the Soviet side stressed that the Soviet Union was consistently advocating its political settlement. The stand of the Soviet Union was clearly formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress and in the statements and speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union has no intention of keeping its troop contingent in Afghanistan and is prepared to expedite its return home as soon as settlement is agreed upon.

The attention of the Pakistani side was attracted to the importance of the programme of national reconciliation put forward by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the appeal of the Revolutionary Council for a truce. It was noted that these steps offered a realistic way to the establishment of peace and tranquility in Afghanistan and contributed to the political settlement of the situation related to it.

The sides voiced support for the efforts of the personal representative of the United Nations secretary general, Diego Cordovez, who mediates in the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, and noted the importance of the third stage of the seventh round of these talks due to take place in late February.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Yakub Khan called for continued Soviet-Pakistani dialogue and constructive exchanges of opinion on matters of bilateral relations and the situation in the world and in the region.

Yaqub Khan Departs Moscow

LD081437 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- S. Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, left Moscow today. He visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DRA

LD061744 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (TASS) -- The accords reached in the course of talks between a delegation from Afghan business circles and representatives of a number of ministries and foreign trade organizations, which has ended in Moscow, will give new impetus to the development of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and to the deepening of friendly relations between the two countries. This was stated by Fazel Haq Halequar [name as received], minister of finance and economic affairs, who spoke today at the ceremonial signing of a protocol on the outcome of the talks held at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The Afghan delegation included leaders of the DRA trade and industry chamber and several private firms. They expressed interest in establishing cooperation with Soviet organizations. There was also a discussion of issues concerning cooperation between Afghan private firms and Soviet organizations in construction of light and food industry enterprises in the DRA.

The sides agreed to open talks as soon as possible on the construction of a tannery and footwear factory in Mazari-Sharif, a bicycle assembly plant and bakery in Kabul, a wool processing plant in Herat, and a mill in Sheberghan. At the same time there are plans to utilize the experience gained in economic relations between Soviet organizations and Afghan private businessmen during the construction of other industrial installations.

FIRST GROUP OF AMNESTIED PRISONERS FREED IN DRA

LD071856 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Names as received]

[Text] Kabul February 7 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

The first group of prisoners numbering 1,300 people was released to freedom under the amnesty here today.

The TASS correspondent talked with some of them. Says Mohammad Asef, a resident of Shakardara District, Kabul Province, who was sentenced to a five-year prison term for the anti-government activity and involvement in the counter-revolutionary organisation "Jami'at-e Eslami Afghanistan":

"I consider thoughtless trust in propaganda by enemies of the homeland to have been the gravest error in my life. Believing their words about a threat to Islam on the part of the revolutionary power, I fulfilled the assignments by counter-revolutionaries designed to undermine the state.

"Two years spent in prison opened my eyes to many things. In the future, I would do my best to prove that the government has not made a mistake by setting me free ahead of time. By my work I will contribute to the country's development and will never again become a toy in the enemy hands".

Akagol, who hails from Parvan Province, had fought for two years arms in hand with a gang from the "Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan" grouping. Most of the Afghans, he says, are weary of the war and hate it. National reconciliation is the real way towards ceasing fratricide.

A rally was held in the square outside the prison. It was addressed, among others, by 'Abdoz Zohur Razmjo, of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, secretary of the Kabul PDPA City Committee, and Abdorrahim Hatef, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation.

They expressed the hope that the former inmates would actively join the reconciliation process, bring the truth about its humane goals to their districts, would become the vehicles of the cause of peace and national concord.

Mohammed Afzal, who spoke on behalf of the former prisoners, thanked the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for great confidence placed in them. He stated that those who were released from prison would exert every effort for peace and tranquility to be established on Afghan soil.

MOSCOW TV NOTES PROBLEMS OF VETERANS OF DRA WAR

OW071436 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2310 GMT on 31 January in its "I Serve the Soviet Union" program carries a feature entitled "I Want To Understand..." which begins with shots of AN-22 aircraft dropping airborne troops and materiel, cutting to shots of paratroopers, BMO vehicles, twin anti-aircraft guns, and ASU-85 assault guns in action.

Video cuts to old footage of three veterans meeting in an apartment with writer Prokhanov recalling the meeting and then introducing the three veterans: Civil engineer A. Karelin; Locomotive engineer N. Fotyev, who served with the airborne troops in Afghanistan; and Major Valeriy Ratchikov, who lost both legs in an Afghan minefield and who is now studying at the Frunze Military Academy. Prokhanov says that he was quite satisfied with the initial meeting, but now, after some time has elapsed, he feels that a follow-up warranted.

As camera focuses on Fotyev, Prokhanov says that Fotyev left the battlefield 3 years ago and that he would like to know what Fotyev has done and thought about in the past 3 years. Video cuts to photos of Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan followed by Prokhanov interviewing Fotyev; the other two veterans do not appear to be present: Fotyev says that at the time of his demobilization, he and others had to wait 6 days for their flight home and that during this period "we felt like useless people, and we were not given the attention we had received before." He adds that when the time came to depart, "we almost had tears in our eyes."

Speaking about life in Afghanistan, Fotyev says, life "here is considerably more difficult than there" where the commander did the thinking about ensuring one's safe return home to parents and wives. He says, "It is so much more difficult here, and relations with people are much more complicated. There you could learn a man's character in 2 weeks' time. Here it is difficult because there are not extreme conditions." After referring to the rayon Komsomol conferences being held in Moscow and discussions about the restructuring, Fotyev says, "We are talking about restructuring and expect somebody to give us a push." "We do not know what to do." Further on, Fotyev says, "Things that can be solved in a few days take months to solve." He says that "restructuring will begin when every man understands his true value, his effectiveness in public life, his contribution to production. And this is not being brought to the consciousness of the worker masses."

Speaking about his experiences, Fotyev says, "Some completely do not understand us; other call us fanatics; still others understand us but cannot support us because they do not feel up to it." He says there are only a few of them at any enterprise and that one man cannot move a mountain. Answering a question about how many Afghanistan veterans there are at his enterprise, Fotyev says that there used to be six, but two have left.

Answering Prokhanov's question about the problem of an Afghanistan veteran who had returned to a kolkhoz, Fotyev says that when he went on leave to his native village, he met an acquaintance who had also served in Afghanistan and had suffered serious shell shock; he had been decorated "but not he has a problem; he cannot find a job." Fotyev notes that Afghanistan veterans are considered "dangerous people," but adds, "I do not know what kind of danger we present." In response to Prokhanov's question on possible weakening [rasslableniye] of public opinion and the people's disregard of events in Afghanistan, Fotyev says he does not think there is a weakening. He says: "Before the Reykjavik meeting, discussions at work and in the streets were about whether they would come to an agreement. Of course, everyone wanted them to come to an agreement, but I understand that the majority of people doubted Reagan would go for it. I repeat that there will be no weakening over this. Our nation, we Russians are so well-intentioned."

Fotyevev continues: "Discussions are completely different after the Reykjavik meeting. People are not talking about it in the same way anymore. It is time to put an end to this, and it is time to prove to them that we too have sufficient pride and everything else that it takes."

Answering Prokhanov's question about the complicated moral situation of a friend, Fotyevev says: "The man was in my platoon. The fact that a man in my platoon changed after I left does not affect my prestige. I knew him for 1 and 1/2 years, and I find it hard to believe what people have written about him. I cannot believe the story about him hiding and sitting it out. I knew him for 1 and 1/2 years. We fought side by side. In principle, I was as sure of him as of myself, that he would help when required and that he would do this or that. This report is a cold shower to me."

Feature ends with video cutting to show a Soviet armored column on the move in Afghanistan.

FAMILY OF OFFICER KILLED IN DRA REMEMBERED

PMO61515 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 February 1987 carries on page 4 under the headline "Captain Gaskov's Children" a 1,000-word article by special correspondents M. Alimov and V. Svartsevich. The article describes the "heroic" death of Captain Aleksandr Gaskov 5 March 1983 while on active service in the DRA. It contains background information on his family and includes photographs of a memorial to him at the scene of his death, a picture of Gaskov himself, a picture of his party card, and a picture of his family. The writers' express aim in describing the officer's children is that -- in the light of the family's being visited by fewer and fewer people as the father's death recedes into the past -- "people should not forget them."

DRA INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON RETURNEES

PMO31521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with DRA Interior Minister S.M. Golabzoy conducted by own correspondent D. Meshchaninov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Magnanimity and Vigilance" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Your correspondence converses with Colonel General Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA interior minister, on the role and significance of the Sarandoy (people's militia) in the process of reconciliation in Afghanistan.

Kabul -- "I would first like to stress," S.M. Golabzoy said, "that the achievement of national consensus and the establishment of lasting peace on Afghan soil is a complex process demanding compromises and concessions and the ability to see ahead and predict the way events may develop. It is no wonder that Comrade Najib has described reconciliation as 'historic new ground which our people are breaking' and a 'large-scale political experiment.'"

"Ministry of Interior organs are now carrying out much work in preparation for the amnesty proclaimed in the Declaration on National Reconciliation in Afghanistan and confirmed the other day by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. First, many categories of prisoners convicted for crimes against the country's internal and external security will be released before the expiration of their sentence. It is proposed, however, that convicted persons who do not come under the amnesty may also be freed if the peace jirgas or the emergency commissions on national reconciliation intercede on their behalf after obtaining a guarantee that they will not resume their antistate activity. [paragraph continues]

"People's power is ready to forgive those who have erred or been forced or misled into waging armed struggle. Since such people form, as we know, the overwhelming majority.

"All this," S.M. Golabzoy went on, "also applies to those people who left Afghanistan under the influence of false propaganda, threats, and violence. More than 90 percent of refugees would like to return home from Iran and Pakistan. But some people are using every means to prevent them. On the Afghan-Iran border, for example, they have hit upon the idea of digging a 5-meter ditch opposite one of our border points, thus making it plain that it is undesirable for Afghans to return home. Refugees quite often have to go via India to reach Afghanistan, although there are sometimes only a few kilometers between the border and their native village.

"In Pakistan the refugee camps are blocked off by detachments of armed bandits. Or take another fact. Soon after the Declaration on National Reconciliation in Afghanistan was declared, counterrevolutionary leaders organized a rally in a Peshawar park. Its organizers banked on the participants' unanimously rejecting the appeal by people's power for a cease-fire and talks. But the unanimity did not materialize: Most people left soon after the rally began, and those who opposed the organizers were arrested.

"But no ditches, cordons, or repression can make people forget their homeland. I am dwelling in detail on this problem," the minister said, "because Ministry of the Interior subunits are directly involved in receiving refugees returning to Afghanistan. Special centers are being set up in regions bordering on Pakistan and Iran where refugees receive food, medical assistance, and clothing. They are subsequently sent to their places of origin, where the local authorities and population give the refugees help. People's power is ready to help everyone who wants to return home in peace, but the border must be tightly sealed against the enemies of Afghanistan. Ministry of Interior units and subunits are cutting off the caravan routes and secret trails used by our enemies in their attempts to send terrorist and sabotage groups, weapons, and munitions deep inside Afghanistan to continue the undeclared war.

"Alongside these traditional functions carried out by the Ministry of the Interior's organs," the minister of the interior said, "agitation, propaganda, and explanatory work among the local population and refugees is now acquiring particular importance. People must know the truth about the DRA's policy aimed at ensuring that peace reigns in the country."

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN WITH INDIA

LD041540 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] New Delhi February 4 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito:

The Soviet Union and India started bilateral talks in New Delhi today. They will discuss matters pertaining to further developing Soviet-Indian cooperation in agriculture in the light of the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's official visit of friendship to India.

The proposals offered for discussion include such fields as the selection and production of high-quality grain, plant protection, gardening, the employment of farm machinery, animal husbandry, the development of dairy farming, fishery, and the holding of scientific research on a number of urgent problems.

The talks will help the sides come to a final agreement on a long-term cooperation programme till the year 2000, worked out by the two countries.

TASS VIEWS PZPR REPORT-AND-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD051052 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw February 5 TASS -- The progress and results of the post-congress report-and-election campaign in the Polish United Workers Party and the election of new leading bodies are giving a fresh impetus to an active fulfilment of tasks set by the tenth congress of the party, the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee stressed at its meeting here. This campaign has helped the party strengthen its ties with the masses and demonstrated its ability to take a critical view of realities and draw constructive conclusions from an analysis of the existing problems still encountered by the working people at work and in their daily life.

Party members, says an announcement on the Politburo meeting, fully approved the programme adopted by the Tenth Congress of the PUWP. Party organs and organizations are developing and using a new style of work. In its thinking and activities the party exhibits a deeper sense of realism and the determination to enhance efficiency and exercise better control over the fulfilment of the decisions taken. A proper place has been restored to criticism, a bold revelation and rectification of mistakes, advancing of initiatives and activities in the interests of the working place.

The Political Bureau pointed out that the report-and-election campaign has also brought out weaknesses and shortcomings in party work. Some of the decisions taken were too general, a number of party members were not active enough and there was no proper control over those who violated party rules and carried out party assignments formalistically and perfunctorily.

During the past period the party was giving special attention to restoring and strengthening its ties with the working class and all working people. Mechanisms were created for assuring a specifically through wider participation by workers in government bodies and self-governed public organs, trade unions, public and youth organizations.

Over 172,000 people joined the party in 1984-1986. Almost 88,000 of them are workers and peasants.

CSSR SIGNS CIVIL AVIATION COOPERATION PROTOCOL

PM061105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 3 February B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, received V. Blazek, CSSR federal transport minister.

A protocol was signed on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the civil aviation sphere in 1986-1990.

ZAGLADIN'S VISIT TO LONDON, POLICY STATEMENTS

Emigration Policy Changes

TA041204 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Feb 87 pp 1, 12

[Report by the London correspondent]

[Text] "Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission, told me: Next month the Soviet authorities will allow 500 Jews to emigrate, and this will become a permanent practice." This was said yesterday by British Member of Parliament Ivan Lawrence at the end of a meeting with Zagladin in London.

Lawrence, a senior member of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, told YEDI'OT AHARONOT that in his meeting with Zagladin, the Soviet authorities' attitude toward Soviet Jews was "thoroughly" discussed. According to him, the senior Soviet official confirmed that changes in the Soviet Union's emigration policy are expected.

Lawrence also said that Zagladin had promised that the Soviet authorities would react positively to the clemency requests submitted by prisoners of Zion who are serving their sentences. "Mr Zagladin told me that imprisoned in the Soviet Union are some 20 prisoners convicted of Zionist activity who have served part of their sentences. 'We want to be humane,' Zagladin said, 'and if they ask for clemency we will react positively.'"

Hopes for Nuclear Talks

LD061540 London Press Association in English 1509 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] A senior Soviet Government official today expressed hopes of holding further face-to-face talks with Britain on the nuclear problem.

Mr Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the Soviet Central Committee, said his country wanted to know precisely where Britain stood in the struggle for disarmament.

But he made it clear that Mrs Thatcher was not being seen as a mediator between the Soviet Union and the United States in the hopes of achieving an agreement on arms control.

Mr Zagladin, speaking at a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in London, said the Soviet Union already had relations with the US and talks were taking place in Geneva.

But commenting on Britain's role, he added: "We feel we should have a frank and constructive dialogue with Britain on all these issues. We would like to know more accurately how Britain sees its role in the process and in the struggle for disarmament.

"There is an agenda for discussion. We would like this direct dialogue to continue".

Mr Zagladin had headed a Soviet foreign affairs delegation which was ending a week long visit to Britain. He had been asked to the embassy to comment on Labour's non-nuclear defense policy.

Asked if the Soviets saw the Labour Party as too ideological, he replied: "The choice of whether it is the government or its alternatives is the business of the country itself -- in this case Britain.

"We would like to have relations with Britain regardless of which party is in power. That has been right in the past. That is right now.

"Our position is clear. We stand for nuclear disarmament. We want a world without nuclear weapons. We welcome any steps in this direction and on the basis of that position we evaluate the action and the position of the other side".

The forthcoming visit by Mrs Thatcher to Moscow for talks with Mr Gorbachev, was one which the Soviets attached "no small significance".

Delegation Ends UK Visit

LDO61647 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] London February 6 TASS -- A delegation from the foreign affairs commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended a visit to Great Britain. The delegation was led by Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union. The visit was at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons in the British Parliament.

During numerous conversations and meetings with British government officials, parliamentarians, political and public figures, the delegation held a frank and serious exchange of views on a broad range of urgent international problems. Top priority was given to questions of ending the arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space and issues of bilateral relations.

The British side was interested in the information about the outcome of the January plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and about the profound revolutionary changes currently taking place in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited Scotland.

It was agreed that parliamentary contacts between the USSR and Great Britain would be continued.

MEETING WITH NETHERLANDS ADDRESSES CSCE TOPICS

PMO41411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Netherlands Meeting"]

[Text] A Soviet-Netherlands meeting organized by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Netherlands European Discussion Center was held in Moscow 27-29 January. [paragraph continues]

Representatives of various Netherlands political and public circles, members of parliament, academics, and military figures showed great interest in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum that has just ended.

There was an exchange of opinions on problems of the international situation, European security, and ending the arms race. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, and G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, pointed out that the program for a nuclear-free world advanced in M.S. Gorbachev's statement last January makes it possible to balance carefully the interests of all states, including those on the European continent. There is full confidence in the possibility of reviving detente in Europe -- which would be a considerable practical step in solving major international problems.

E. Van (Egen), general secretary of the European Discussion Center, said that the Moscow meeting will help to strengthen ties between the two countries, which have never fought each other. He emphasized that in our age, under conditions of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, there is a pressing need to develop relations of friendship and cooperation among states with different social systems.

Problems of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, the prospects for continuing and developing the process of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and the role of economic, scientific, technical, and humanitarian cooperation as a factor of peace and detente on the continent were also discussed at the meeting, which was held in a spirit of benevolence and frankness.

TRADE OFFICIALS MEET FRENCH BUSINESSMEN IN PARIS

LD052005 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Paris February 5 TASS -- French businessmen met at France's Foreign Trade Centre to discuss the prospects for further extending Soviet-French trade and economic cooperation and the setting up of joint venture enterprises on Soviet territory. It was attended by representatives of more than 300 French firms and industrial concerns, as well as representatives of Soviet foreign trade organisations.

French industrialists met with great interest the documents published in the Soviet Union in connection with the establishment on Soviet territory of joint ventures and their operations. So far the Soviet side has received more than 20 proposals on setting up joint venture firms.

GREEK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SIGNS COOPERATION PLAN

LD060044 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- A plan for cooperation between the USSR-Greece Society and the Greek-Soviet Society were signed here today.

Speakers at the signing ceremony pointed out the desire of the peoples of the two countries for peace, for an end to tests of nuclear weapons, for the elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and for non-proliferation of weapons to outer space.

The speakers drew attention to the mutually beneficial character of the two countries' cooperation in various branches of the economy and culture.

The plan signed, it was said at the ceremony, is to give a boost to the societies' work to develop cooperation in all fields.

Yeoryios Psalidhopoulos, general secretary of the Greek-Soviet Society, described as a "crime against humanity" the detonation of a nuclear device in Nevada by the United States on February 3.

"A fine opportunity to end nuclear tests, the opportunity which was opened up by the introduction of a unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions, has been missed," he emphasised in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

CABLE TO SPAIN ON DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY

LD081809 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS — In connection with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Spain the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a congratulatory telegram to Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of Spain.

The telegram pointed out that in a period of time which was comparatively short by historic criteria the two countries had made an impressive headway in the development of cooperation. Soviet-Spanish meetings and talks on a summit level held in May 1986 gave a powerful impetus to the progress of Soviet-Spanish relations. They convincingly showed that if two countries belonging to different social and political systems displayed political will and realism, they could effectively cooperate and consolidate mutual understanding and trust even if the international situation was far from perfect.

The telegram said that the Soviet Union was ready to further develop relations with Spain in all the spheres and to quest for new opportunities for cooperating in the interests of the Soviet and Spanish people, for advancing towards a nuclear-free peace in Europe and outside it.

In a reply telegram sent to the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez expressed the sincere striving of the people and government of Spain to strengthen bilateral relations and promote cooperation between the two nations in the consolidation of universal peace and security.

EL PAIS CITED ON SPANISH N-BOMB PROGRAM CLAIMS

PM051437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch under the rubric "Foreign Sensation": "EL PAIS Claims"]

[Text] Madrid — "Spain has at its disposal the technology, the equipment, and carefully worked out plans to produce its own atomic bomb at any moment if a political decision on the necessity for such weapons is ever taken."

The newspaper EL PAIS reports this in its Sunday edition in an extensive -- three-page -- sensational investigation it has undertaken. The first studies in this direction -- which envisage the possibility of obtaining plutonium-239 in Spanish power station reactors; the place for testing the bomb: the Sahara; and its approximate cost: 63 billion pesetas -- were conducted in 1971 and aimed at creating tactical nuclear weapons. But everything in fact began back in 1955. Nonetheless, the newspaper stresses, no Spanish Government has ever taken such a political decision, although a military doctrine making provision for the use of nuclear weapons exists in the Spanish Army.

EL PAIS's investigation, which is based on secret documents which fell into its hands and on the testimony of scientists who took a direct part in this work, prominent diplomats, ministers in previous governments, and army generals, reveals not only the United States' and France's involvement in creating conditions for such scientific work, but also the Spanish military command's obsession to possess nuclear weapons. Despite a changed position in the world, and particularly in Spain, abundant financing of nonstop research into a project to create and develop a bomb and, most recently, the construction of two nuclear submarines have continued for all these years.

"Not one Spanish Government, including the present one, has categorically excluded the possibility of producing nuclear weapons," EL PAIS claims. "The ambiguity of this position has engendered distrust toward Spain on the part of the world community, distrust based on one fact which to this day has not been explained -- its refusal to sign the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. This vagueness led to a situation in which even in the seventies many international organizations thought that one of the aims of our defense policy involved the expeditious acquisition of tactical nuclear weapons. The bomb was not created, but the way to it now lies open. The Socialists' coming to power did not dispel the world's doubts. In October 1983, F. Gonzalez stated that the signing of an agreement would limit our sovereignty, although a year before this he held exactly the opposite view".

Foreign correspondents accredited in Madrid have passed on the newspaper's report as the most important news in Spain's political life in recent years. During all of Sunday, local radio commented on the facts contained in the investigation. It seems that a serious political scandal is brewing in the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEETS WITH FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD040023 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) -- Soviet-Finnish consultations took place on 2 and 3 February at the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry (MID). Practical issues of developing good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries were examined and topical problems of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, as well as progress in the work of the Vienna meeting of representatives of countries participating in the CSCE, were discussed.

Taking part in the consultations were: Nikolay Uspenskiy, head of the Second European Department of the USSR MID, Viktor Karpov, head of the Administration of Arms Reductions and Disarmament of the USSR MID, and Oleg Grinevskiy, ambassador at large of the USSR MID, from the Soviet side and Mati Kahiluoto, head of the Political Department of Finland's Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Aarno Karhilo, Finland's ambassador to the USSR, from the Finnish side.

The Finnish representatives were received by USSR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoliy Adamishyn.

REPORTAGE ON BRUTENTS TRIP, LEBANON CP CONGRESS

Proceedings; Brutents Speech

PM061555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 87 First Edition

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov, TASS correspondent A. Zhudro dispatch: "Congress Continues"]

[Text] Ba'aqlin (The Mount of Lebanon Province), 5 Feb -- The activation of Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Arab national liberation movement and the strengthening of the militant alliance with the socialist countries -- these are the key notes of speeches at the Fifth Lebanese Communist Party Congress being held here.

The following guests at the congress were among today's speakers: W. Junblatt, chairman of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party; A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party; A. Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee; and G. Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who described the struggle to preserve peace as the central task of all forces of freedom and progress on the planet. The USSR's firm and principled stance on this issue, he said, is the main obstacle restraining the nuclear threat which hangs over the peoples on earth.

The speech by CPSU representative K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, who described the results of the CPSU Central Committee January plenum's work and the implementation of the decision adopted by the 27th party congress, was heard with great attention. He read out the greetings message to the Fifth Lebanese Communist Party Congress from the CPSU Central Committee, which was greeted by tumultuous applause.

Brutents Sees CP Leader Hawi

LD061930 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] B'aqlin, highland Lebanon province, February 6 TASS -- A meeting of the CPSU representative at the Fifth Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi, other members of the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party was held here. The CPSU representative told the Lebanese comrades about the results of the January plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, about the course of the implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress.

Leaders of the Lebanese Communist Party emphasized that the action programme advanced by the Fifth Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party will form the basis of the activity of the Lebanese Communists, will be promoting its further intensification. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation, the Middle East situation, the development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party.

Received by Syria's Al-Asad

LD080958 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus February 8 TASS -- Yesterday President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad received here Karen Brutents, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinions on issues of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and the situation in the world and in the Middle East.

The Soviet representative described the results of the January (1987) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the Party's activities on realizing the decisions of its 27th congress.

The Syrian president said that measures on reorganizing and accelerating the USSR's social and economic development, now under way in the Soviet Union, were perceived with great interest by its friends, since they saw in this an earnest of the further growth in the Soviet might.

H. al-Asad touched on the issues of foreign and domestic policies of his country at the present stage. He pointed out that Syria would pursue, in future too, the anti-imperialist policy of principle in international affairs and a Mid-East settlement and would strive for establishing a just and stable peace in the region.

The Syrian president highly appraised the Soviet Union's foreign policy and noted the great importance of efforts by the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at warding off a nuclear war, curbing the arms race and preventing space militarization. He said that the consistent position of the Soviet Union was a firm basis of Syria's opposition to U.S. neo-colonialist intrigues in the Middle East and attempts to thrust unequal deals on the Arab countries.

The head of the Syrian Republic noted that the Syrian people entertained the most friendly feelings for the Soviet Union and backed its numerous peace initiatives.

On the same day K.N. Brutents met Syrian Vice President A.H. Khaddam and A. al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party.

U.S. 'CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM' LACKS SUPPORT

LD061731 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Washington's attempts to secure the support of its leading allies for an armed venture it is planning in the East Mediterranean have failed. Apart from the U.S. itself, no other member of the "Big Seven" agreed to attend a "conference on Terrorism" which had been planned to open in Rome today. Canada, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan and even Britain, said that such a "conference" was inappropriate precisely because of the concentration of the attack forces of the U.S. Sixth Fleet with Marines aboard off the Lebanese shore. Paris has driven the last nail by stating that France does not want the group of seven to be a world policeman.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. major allies in Europe are not merely dissociating themselves from the act of aggression planned by the White House, but are strongly urging President Reagan to refrain from a military strike at Lebanon. The West Europeans are convinced that this action can sign the death sentence for all the hostages taken in Lebanon and badly harm U.S. interests in the Arab world. A Pentagon official spokesman, however, argues that U.S. warships and troops in the region have been alerted precisely to protect American national interests. These two stands show that even Washington's closest friends consider its policy irresponsible.

One does not have to be well-versed in politics to see through the true motives of Washington's dangerous activities today. It is not the fate of hostages or "national interests" that are Washington's headache but the pragmatic goal of restoring confidence in the White House after the Irangate scandal, as an NBC TV commentator remarked.

But it is hardly the time to talk about any "confidence" in the present situation. The style of the incumbent U.S. Administration with its outdated political thinking is to bang its fist on the table and again strike a posture as a world policeman wielding a big stick. The isolation in which Washington has found itself even among its close allies shows to what an extent this thinking is divorced from today's realities and how dangerous it is to human civilization.

TASS CITES FRENCH ADVANCE NORTHWARD IN CHAD

LD071333 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Paris February 7 TASS -- Units of the French expeditionary corps operating within the framework of operation "Sparrowhawk" began advancing northward, the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE quoted today the French Defence Ministry as saying.

French troops supported by several squadrons of fighter-bombers Mirage and attack aircraft Jaguar as well as military transport planes Transall are taking up new positions along the line between the cities of Abeche and Biltine at a distance of 650 kilometres north-east of Ndjamena. The Defence Ministry said that the French troops were redeployed at the request of the Habre government. It was reaffirmed there that the objective of the redeployment is to make a better use of the French military force, support the Habre detachments. A spokesman for the Defence Ministry refused to answer the question about a possible increase in the strength of the French troops in Chad. In the opinion of observers, the advancement of the French troops northward is a new stage in the internationalization of the domestic Chadian conflict.

WESTERN ROLE IN S. AFRICAN POLICIES DECRIED

PM061637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Asoyan: "The American 'Umbrella' over Namibia"]

[Text] Partisans of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), fighting for freedom and against the illegal occupation of their country by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], have carried out another attack on enemy positions. Under the pretext of "pursuing the terrorists," the South African Army has again carried out an incursion into the territory of neighboring Angola, while President P. Botha has, for the umpteenth time, launched into frenzied attacks against the "Frontline" States. People in Western capitals are pretending that nothing special has happened.

This is the scenario according to which events in the area have been developing for years. Pretoria is claiming that this is not even a war, merely "a low-intensity conflict." Quite a "low-intensity conflict" which absorbs up to 10 percent of the RSA's budget since it launched a 100,000-strong army to suppress the people of Namibia! The occupation and the war are costing the RSA taxpayers almost 1 billion dollars annually. And there are more and more soldiers' graves in the segregated cemeteries of South Africa. According to official statistics, at least 2,500 whites have been killed. At first glance this may not seem much, but in proportion to the white population of the RSA, this figure proves to be three times the percentage of U.S. soldiers killed in Vietnam. The casualties among the black soldiers are much higher (this is because they are sent on the most dangerous missions), but the racist statistics only feature the casualties among the whites.

The RSA has become hopelessly bogged down in this colonial war. The population hates the occupation forces, and the political authority of SWAPO is growing. Namibian trade unions (which have won the right to a legal existence at the beginning of 1986), religious organizations, and young Africans are joining the struggle more and more actively. Pretoria only has one answer to all this -- stepped-up reprisals. Let me add that the occupation army displays all the signs of demoralization -- corruption, suicides, desertion, looting. The protests of the young whites are as yet causing little concern to the ruling clique. But how long will the young South Africans put up with this situation?

Nonetheless, the racists are still hoping to keep Namibia under their control. As in the past, they are relying on the support of the Western countries, despite a certain amount of tension in their relations with them that has been evident of late. They base their calculations on the interdependence of apartheid and imperialism. After all, it is thanks to imperialist connivance that Pretoria, in circumvention of the UN embargo, enjoys Western credits and retains access to the latest technology.

After the introduction of limited sanctions against the RSA by a number of Western countries, Pretoria brazenly declared that Namibia's "price" has sharply risen and that it has no intention of letting it go easily. Under the "umbrella" of Western support, the RSA is hastily putting together in Namibia a "provisional" puppet government, rounding up Namibians to form a "territorial army," and surrounding the country with a string of concentration camps. Pretoria is in a hurry to give its placement in Windhoek the semblance of a legitimate government. The objective is "at the right moment" to proclaim unilateral independence without SWAPO, which has been recognized by the international community as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Well, and what has the West done for the solution of the Namibian problem? Since the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 435 in 1978, which defines the stages and forms of Namibia's transition to independence under UN supervision, Pretoria and Washington have alternately issued forecasts about the speedy settlement of the crisis "within a matter of weeks." However, last year they even refrained from verbal declarations. Instead, Washington, which hypocritically is advocating the peaceful solution of regional conflicts, is stepping up arms deliveries to the anti-Angolan UNITA gangs. Furthermore, as has come to light recently, millions of dollars obtained from the illegal sales of U.S. arms to Iran have been added to the millions of dollars allocated for this purpose by the U.S. Congress. As recently as the end of 1986, three large shipments of modern U.S. weapons, including anti-aircraft Stinger missiles, have been dispatched via Europe to the RSA and from there to Savimbi's gangs.

The policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the R. Reagan administration with respect to the RSA has not merely further tightened the Namibian knot, but has also led to a further destabilization of the situation in southern Africa and the intensification of the racist regime's aggressiveness. The bad policy of the "carrot without a stick" as applied to the RSA has been denounced resolutely by the entire international community. At its 41st session, the UN General Assembly described the policy of "constructive engagement" as an act of aggression against the Namibian people. The General Assembly demanded that the granting of independence to Namibia no longer be linked with extraneous issues bearing no relation to the matter and it called on Western countries not to misuse their veto in the Security Council to block the adoption of effective measures against Pretoria.

A basis for a settlement has existed for a long time. It is provided by UN Security Council resolutions and, primarily, by its Resolution 435. However, the Western powers have so far shown little interest in this. On the contrary, their actions indicate just the opposite -- a striving to retain the status quo in the region for as long as possible, enabling them to plunder the natural resources of southern Africa and to carry out acts of sabotage.

History has shown that South African racism only gives way to force. And it is only by force that it can be dealt with. "Those who seek to reduce sanctions and their effect to a minimum will find that they have the blood of thousands, if not millions, of innocent people on their hands and on their consciences," General O. Obasanjo, the former Nigerian leader who visited the RSA as part of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons group last year, wrote in an open letter to Margaret Thatcher.

Now the White House is talking about the U.S. President's "new South African initiative," and about a desire to create a "new climate" of trust and cooperation in the region. It is even being hinted that the "Frontline" States will be given additional economic assistance. How many times before have the Africans heard similar statements whose purpose, as has inevitably emerged afterward, was to appease public opinion. And, of course, it is no accident that there is no mention of Namibia in the "new" American initiative. Why?

It is not difficult to guess: The continuation of the Namibian crisis suits the aims of the U.S. neoglobalist policy much better than specific steps to defuse this crisis.

DELEGATE LAUDS S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

MB081257 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] The head of the Soviet delegation to the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] annual consultative conference held in Gaborone last week has said SADCC was an important and effective tool for consolidating the efforts of the member-states. Mr Petr Koshelev also said the body was making great contributions to the acceleration of the economic development in the region. Addressing a plenary session of the conference, Mr Koshelev said the activities of SADCC served the cause of strengthening the position of the independent states of the region in their opposition to the racist regime of South Africa which pursues the policy of destabilization and sabotage of its neighbors.

He announced that the Soviet Union believes that by further enhancing the joint efforts of African countries within the framework of SADCC and other regional associations this will bring nearer the settlement of issues in southern Africa in accordance with the demands both of the world community and the United Nations resolutions. He noted that the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union to the region in the formation of an independent national economy had become an effective aspect of policy in the Soviet Union. Already, he said, his country has intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation with six of the nine member-states in the region.

CPSU, CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY HOLD COLLOQUIUM

PM061507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Congolese Colloquium"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT), a bilateral colloquium was held in Moscow 30 January through 4 February on the problems of paths of development for the liberated countries. Taking part in it were a Congolese delegation headed by C. Goma-Foutou, secretary of the PCT Central Committee, and scientists from the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, and other Soviet scientific institutions.

NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LDO71444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decided to appoint Boris Leontiyevich as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

A brief biography: Boris Leontiyevich Tolstykh was born in 1936, he is Russian and a member of the CPSU since 1970. He graduated from Voronezh State University and is a doctor of technical sciences. He started his working activity in 1959 as an engineer in the design bureau of the Voronezh semi conductor equipment plant. He was chief technologist, deputy chief engineer at the plant, chief engineer, and general director of a production association. Since December 1985, he worked as a deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry. He is a Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the USSR State Prize, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Badge of Honor, and a medal.

GROMYKO TOURS MOSCOW TRADE ENTERPRISES

LDO71218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] We received a TASS report which says that Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited some trade enterprises in Moscow last week. Meetings and discussions took place directly in the shop with the workers of the trade and the shoppers in the Department Store No 40 of Mostorg in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon and in the self-service Department Store No 4 at Tushino Rayon. The shoppers focused their attention on the fact that the weak direct contact between production and trade is a serious shortcoming. Demand is not being taken into account properly, goods of obsolete models and types are produced, and manufacturing of seasonal goods is delayed. Many proposals concerned the potential of making the path from manufacturer to consumer as short as possible. The prepacking of goods is one of the most acute problems.

In the course of the meeting with the workers, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that the Soviet leadership considers continuous concern over raising the standard of living and the well being of the people one of its first objectives. In the center of attention will remain, as it did before, the problem of raising the quality of output, which has been stressed more than once in the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The restructuring of all spheres of citizens' life, and the socialist state, including trade, while taking into account the demands of the population is a task of historical importance which the party and the Soviet people work to fulfill.

BIRYUKOVA TOURS UZBEK SSR 2-7 FEBRUARY

LDO71113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Uzbek SSR from 2-7 February. She was inspecting the activities of the republican party organization connected with carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the current 5-year plan assignments for developing the production of consumer goods and the service sector.

Comrade Biryukova visited a number of enterprises; took part in the work of an extended sitting of the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry; and toured trade, public catering, public utility, and social service enterprises in towns and rural areas. A meeting took place with the party and economic aktiv of Uzbekistan.

During the trip around the republic, Comrade Usmanhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, accompanied Comrade Biryukova.

YELTSIN CHAIRS LIGHT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISE STUDY

PM061453 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Consulting With Worker Collectives"]

[Text] Members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry; and V.I. Zatelapa, RSFSR minister of light industry, yesterday visited the "Vypel" and "Salyut" Sewn Goods Associations to examine questions of improving the work of light industry enterprises and fulfilling the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum.

Talks were held at the enterprises' shops with workers, engineering and technical personnel, and leaders of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Measures to increase output of consumer goods, including high-quality ladies' wear, which is in great demand, were discussed. Questions of retooling production facilities and improving efficiency in the use of installed equipment were also examined. Particular attention was devoted to the need to fundamentally improve working people's social and consumer conditions. Leaders of Moscow Gorisplkom and its main administrations took part in the discussion.

Specific decisions were adopted on all the questions, schedules were laid down, and those responsible for their execution determined.

The examination was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM DISCUSSES PLENUM RESULTS

LD071604 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Feb 87

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Posner presenting Top Priority. With me on the panel are Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. It's been a while since I've been with you but I've been on vacation enjoying what I consider to be a well-deserved vacation. Whatever your views may be, that's not so important at this time. [passage omitted]

But let's get down to business. Obviously one of the most important events, not only of 1987 but I would say in recent years, is the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party. It was of major importance in the way the general secretary formulated policy decisions which, in my opinion, were nothing less than revolutionary. In his analysis of the social, economic, and political situation of the Soviet Union, what has to be done in a very short space of time, in an absolutely honest, candid, outspoken, and profoundly thought-out analysis of the situation. [sentence as heard] Clearly, things are changing in the Soviet Union, which is important for all of us, but it's important not only for all of us who live in this country, it has certainly an international importance. And the subject I'd like to discuss today with you is to what extent do you believe that the changes that are happening here will be understood in the United States and perhaps will lead to a change in relationships.

[Bogdanov] First of all, Vladimir, let me say something which might be of interest to our listeners over there. For instance, yesterday we had a talk with my friend Sergey about the plenums, and you know, we got each other in a very interesting position. We are so much excited by the results of the plenum, of the decisions of the plenum, that we were not able to talk about the Soviet-American relations and we were not able to talk about the international situation. In a way we've forgotten about that, you know. What's really exciting, is what's going on inside our country.

Now the second question of yours is very relevant to my mind. Really, what is happening now in the Soviet Union has a very close, you know, impact on the Soviet-American relations and on the international situation as a whole because, as you put it very rightly, we have to deal with the revolutionary changes of a very positive nature because, let me remind to our American listeners over there, that the slogan of the day is democratization and the secretary general put it like that. All of us have to learn to operate within the democratization. It's not in slogan, you know. [sentence as heard] It's a reality of day-to-day life. What does it mean, democratization in our society? It means a lot, it means a lot beginning from the party inner democracy, (ending by the) democratization of the economical operation. Mind you, we say now: Let economy be ruled by the economical means -- not by political, by economical means. It means a lot. Maybe it's not so much, you know, understandable for our American listeners but it's so much understandable for us. It makes a lot of difference.

Now my point is: If you have a democratization on such a huge scale you cannot escape but to bring that into international relations; there is a very close link, you know. And how it relates to the Soviet-American relations, I mean the same thing applies to that. You bring democratization, spirit of democratization process into Soviet-American relations. But there is one point which worries me. How responsive will be the American side to that? If you judge by the, you know, present mood in Washington, you get a little bit upset because my impression, not only because of what I'm hearing from them but based on my meetings with the Americans coming to Moscow, they are very much hopeful that nothing will happen in this country, you know. My impression is that America is a little bit even afraid of what's going on in the Soviet Union in a very different way than they were afraid up till now.

[Pozner] Dr Plekhanov, could you enlarge on that? Do you agree that there is a fear -- perhaps at the leadership level, at the policy-making level in the United States -- of what is now happening in the Soviet Union?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I think there's a clear fear.

[Pozner] Would you explain?

[Plekhanov] Not only fear, I would say. In the first place there is a feeling that things are not going the way they should have gone according to the predictions and analyses of the top experts on the Soviet Union in the administration.

[Pozner, interrupting] I'm going to have to ask you then: What did they want? What did they expect?

[Plekhanov] Well, they persuaded themselves that the Soviet Union in in such a deep crisis, that the socialist system is so bankrupt, so stalemated that there is no reality, no real possibility that any radical change is possible within the system and so they projected this prolonged state of decay and decline of the Soviet Union and its allies and they thought by applying pressure against us they would be able to achieve in some distant future the breakdown of the Soviet system, and something like that.

[Pozner] You are a scholar. Are you saying that this type of thought is present in American Kremlinology, that is to say, that it is a scholarly school of thought that has also been now impressed upon the actual politicians?

[Plekhanov] Well, I don't know about the interaction between the scholars and the politicians. The current crop of politicians making policy in Washington are such ideologists that I don't think that they've read enough of the literature produced in their country to make, to form adequate judgement. But of course Kremlinology and Sovietology bear a large share of the blame for this disorientation among the policymakers in Washington.

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Do you know.... [changes thought] I'm sorry, just a footnote you know.

[Pozner] Dr Bogdanov, please.

[Bogdanov] You have a number of books been published very recently at American end. [as heard] One of them to my mind, is very famous, which is called "The Russian Paradox." ["The Soviet Paradox: External Expansion and Internal Decline"] it was written by a very well-known Sovietologist, Professor Seweryn Bialer. You know, he's very serious, you know, scholar and he studies the Soviet Union for so many years. But, you know, I'm sorry to say that, but this book is a failure because he's trying to convince, whom I don't know, maybe himself first of all, that whatever they do, whatever they plan...

[Pozner, interrupting] They being we? Whatever we do?

[Bogdanov] Yes, yes, we. Yes, yes, we. They doom to the very sad end because the system itself just a stopper, you know, on the way of any changes in this country. [sentence as received] But I wonder...

[Pozner, interrupting] So what he is saying is that the system is a self-stifling...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Still self-stifling and, you know, he means to say that first they change their system then they may expect to gain something, you know. The same view was expressed by some other serious scholars too.

But, you know, what is of interest, Sergey and myself, we met some of them after the plenum very recently in Moscow, and they were writing their books [chuckles], their articles after the plenum they would have changed their views.

[Pozner] All right, back to you, Dr Plekhanov. What you've said up to this point is that there, there was a certain school of thought that seemed to be predominant in the United States and it projected the ultimate downfall of the socialist system because it simply doesn't work and that the fear that now exists or the apprehension is that that forecast does not seem to be true. Is that what you're saying?

[Plekhanov] Well, it's clearly been disproven by events, and those experts which were proud of their expertise are now in a very, very questionable situation because, I mean, no matter what your ideology is, and if you're a policymaker you must have adequate intellectual resources and you must have advice which (jives) with reality. And so I think that there will be some commotion in the community of experts on the Soviet Union. But there were others; they were in a minority among American experts on the Soviet Union, but those were people who thought that well, don't be so fast to bury the Soviet system. It has exhibited, it has shown potential for regeneration and reform in the past and that says something about the nature of the system, something which a lot of experts in the United States are not prepared to admit, that this system does have a future, that it is organic, it's based on very solid foundations in society, and that it is far from having exhausted its potential for creative development, and I think that the views...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] My point is, you know, and I would like, it would be fair to say that we have experienced a number of failures, too. [sentence as heard]

[Plekhanov] Well, of course.

[Bogdanov] We've tried, we've been trying to change, to bring about a real changes in our economical structure, [words indistinct] but we have failed because my view is that we always were lacking a basic factor which is called now a human factor. We were talking about everything but the human factor. Now we have introduced into equation the most important factor, human factor, which is possible, you know, to bring in our under one condition -- democratization. If you democratize everything then you bring, you just make this human factor a very active part of the whole, you know, business. I don't know whether you agree with me but that's what makes me really hopeful.

[Pozner] If I may just give you my view on this. We look back to prerevolutionary times. One of the things Lenin wrote and insisted upon was that for socialism to work it needed the participation of everyone in managing the country. Now obviously he didn't mean that everyone was going to be in government. The question is: What does this mass participation mean? What I think it means, as I understand it, is that in the absence of an opposition party, (and let's just note in parentheses that the opposition often is more interested in acquiring power than in taking care of the nation)...

[Bogdanov interrupting] Yes, you're right.

[Pozner] But, nevertheless, it does fulfill a watchdog function. It blows the whistle and every step that it does not agree with on the part of the party in power.

Now we do not have an opposition party. Clearly there has to be someone, a group of something that will control the party that's in power, tell it you're doing the wrong thing, criticize it. The only, the only realistic way of doing that in a socialist society is to have everyone be a whistle-blower and a watchdog. And that is how I see democracy in a socialist society and if that happens, if we're successful in doing that, when we can say that socialism will undoubtedly be successful. If we are not successful in doing tht, if we cannot get mass participation of all the people, then I think it's doomed, (?finished).

[Bogdanov] That's why Secretary Gorbachev said at the plenum that the most important guarantee against any abuses of power, any mistakes is democratization -- what, just exactly, you say.

[Pozner] All right, let's wind it up. A final thought: Do you think that what is happening in this country will ultimately get through to the future political leaders of the United States and will indeed, at least engender some change in the outlook and understanding of what this society is all about? What do you think? What are your forecasts?

[Bogdanov] My forecast is very simple: Not now.

[Pozner] Not now?

[Bogdanov] Not now. Maybe in some, not even months, some years.

[Pozner] So you're...[changes thought] That's a cautious kind of forecast.

[Bogdanov] Very cautious.

[Pozner] What about you, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, my forecast would be a little more optimistic. I think that it will be very difficult to hide the truth from Western public opinion and American public opinion -- the truth about what's happening in the Soviet Union. Those things are far too big for anyone to be able to hide them, you know. The truth is like grass which breaks through concrete no mater how you, hardly you pave, but I mean it will break...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Sergey, if you have something too big you just close your eyes and that's all [chuckles; end of sentence indistinct]

[Plekhanov] Right, but it, but still, then you have to open your eyes after a while and it's still there, it may have gotten bigger even.

[Pozner] All right, so we'll hope it's going to be a real eye-opener and on that note let me close this edition of "Top Priority." With me on the panel were Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's USA and Canada Studies Institute. Your host was Vladimir Posner and we invite you to tune in a week from today at the same time.

NEW BELORUSSIAN PARTY SECRETARY ELECTED

LD061235 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Minsk February 6 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia held a plenary meeting here today to examine an organizational issue.

It relieved Nikolay Slyunkov of the duties of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia in connection with his election as a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum elected Yefrem Sokolov, who earlier worked as first secretary of the Brest Region committee of the party, to be first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

UDMURT MINISTER RELEASED AFTER WATER SHORTAGE

LD072338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Today an extended session of the Udmurt Obkom Bureau was held, which examined the reasons and the consequences of an accident at a water main. Last Monday, the inhabitants of the capital of the Udmurt ASSR found they had no water in their faucets and the supply to enterprises was reduced. Soon the local radio announced an accident at one of the coupled 50-km water mains that supply the town from the Kama. A pipe had burst in an inaccessible place at the edge of the bank of the River Siva, a tributary of the Kama. Emergency steps were taken to partially make up the shortage of water in the town. Its supply was increased along a second pipeline and also from the town reservoir. But that did not solve the problem. A republican headquarters was set up to eliminate the accident. About 40 enterprises and organisations of the autonomous republic took part in its elimination, which took 3 days. Each participant acted skillfully and decisively. The filling of the repaired pipeline has been begun and will take 2 days. At the cost of enormous efforts on the part of people, not a few material expenses, and the distraction of labor collectives from the fulfillment of the production program, the normal supply of water to the town has been restored.

The Kama pipelines were laid about 13 years ago, so it is hard to find those who built them. But the leaders of the Udmurt ASSR Ministry of Housing and Communal Economy and of the Ustinov Water and Sewage Trust also are to blame. It is due to them that preventive examination of the important artery has not been carried out for as long as anyone can remember. The accident reminds one acutely of another problem -- the absence of a reserve pipe. Talk of its construction has long been under way, but no steps have been taken.

Those to blame for the accident have been brought to account and administration responsibility. (Lepekhin), Udmurt ASSR minister of housing and communal economy has been released from the post he occupied. The law enforcement bodies have proposed carrying out a painstaking investigation into what happened.

SEMIPALATINSK OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD061602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 87 First Edition p 2

[Text] Semipalatinsk, 6 Feb -- A plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party's Semipalatinsk Obkom was held today. It examined an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Kubashev from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his election as second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. K.B. Boztayev has been elected first secretary of the party's Semipalatinsk Obkom. He was previously chairman of the East Kazakhstan Oblispolkom.

Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the plenum.

KAZAKH CP OFFICIALS TO UNDERGO CERTIFICATION

PM031653 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the question of work done by the Arkalyk party gorkom to organize the fight against crime, alcoholism, and unearned income. It was noted that it is lacking in a systematic, comprehensive approach, is conducted without thorough analysis and consideration of the real situation, and is not oriented toward preventive measures. The number of crimes increased in 1986 in comparison to the previous year and material damage from misappropriation, embezzlement, and theft of socialist property trebled.

Acknowledging the work of the Arkalyk party gorkom (Comrade Muzhilevskiy) as unsatisfactory, the Central Committee Bureau demanded that the gorkom bureau draw up and implement specific measures to improve the situation and launch an offensive to reinforce socialist legality and law and order in every labor collective and academic institution, and in public places. The activity of the city's coordination council must be oriented toward putting a decisive stop to drunkenness, drug addiction, and addiction to toxic substances and eradicating parasitism and vagrancy. The activity of law enforcement organs must be radically reorganized and tougher demands made on their workers to detect crime, investigate and examine cases promptly and to a high standard, and ensure that the state and citizens are fully compensated for damage caused by criminal actions. Efficient work by mobile groups -- the voluntary people's militia -- must be organized and the party gorkom and its first secretary made responsible for their work, while in labor collectives this responsibility will rest with the party organization secretaries. The fight against crime, alcoholism, and unearned income must be broadly publicized and the population regularly informed on the work being done and its results.

The decision was taken to carry out the certification of senior Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee officials in March-June this year in order to assess their political, professional, and moral qualities and their ability to discharge the duties incumbent on them, and to develop their initiative in the task of restructuring party work.

Commissions have been set up to carry out the certification procedure and the certification statute and schedule have been approved. [passage omitted]

Statute on the Certification of Senior Officials of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Apparatus. [subhead]

Resolving the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress requires party cadres to be loyal to the party cause and able to lead the struggle to put the party's political line into practice.

Certification of senior officials of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee apparatus is to be conducted with the aim of assessing their political, professional, and moral qualities and their ability to discharge the duties incumbent on them and enhancing their responsibility for the tasks with which they are entrusted. It is intended to contribute to strengthening discipline and organization and developing creative initiative in the task of restructuring party work and to ensure improvement in the training, placement, and education of apparatus cadres.

All senior officials of the Central Committee apparatus, with the exception of secretaries of the Central Committee, will be subject to certification. It will be conducted in the interim between Kazakh Communist Party congresses twice every 5 years. The certification schedule is to be drawn up by the Central Committee Bureau. Specific times will be communicated to the attestees no less than 1 month before the proceedings begin.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau will approve the certification commissions: for the certification of chiefs and deputy chiefs, the commission will consist of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, the party committee secretary, and the chairman of the Central Committee apparatus trade union committee; for the certification of other senior apparatus officials, the commission will consist of the Central Committee secretary -- section curator -- and the chief and deputy chief of the section, and the secretaries and chairmen of the appropriate party and trade union bureaus.

Procedure for Conducting Certification. [subhead]

Objective information [spravka-obektivka] and a character reference on the attestee, which has been compiled by his immediate superior in conjunction with the party and trade union organizations concerned and approved at a party bureau session or a meeting of the party organization's Communists, is to be submitted to the commission no later than 2 weeks prior to certification.

Within the period stipulated, the commission will examine the material made available and hear a report by the attestee on his work.

On the basis of a comprehensive, principled, and exacting discussion of the attestee's activity, his political, professional, and moral qualities, his assimilation of the party's ideological and theoretical legacy, his knowledge of party documents and resolutions, CPSU Central Committee instructions, and the forms and methods of party work, and his skillful application of them in practice, the commission will note both the positive aspects and the shortcomings in the work of the attestee, submit recommendations, and, in an open vote, give one of the following assessments of his activity:

1. Meets the requirements of this position;
2. Meets the requirements of his position provided that he fulfills the observations and recommendations made by the commission and undergoes further certification in 1 year's time;
3. Does not meet the requirements of his position.

The results of the certification are to be determined by a majority vote by the commission members and recorded in the session minutes and the certification document.

The voting will be conducted without the attestee being present. The commission's assessment and its recommendations to the attestee are to be communicated to him immediately after the results of the vote have been established.

The character reference and certification document will be kept on the personal file of the attestee. The commission minutes are to be sent to the leading cadres registration sector of the Organizational Party Work Section no later than 3 days after the certification procedure.

Together with other sections and party and trade union committees, the Organizational Party Work Section is to generalize the proposals and recommendations made by the certification commissions for improving the selection, placement, and training of senior officials in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, draw up measures to implement these proposals and recommendations, and submit them for approval by the Central Committee Secretariat.

'SERIOUS CONCERN' NOTED IN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD072350 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] At the Kazakh Council of Ministers a telephone conference has been held at which the preliminary results of the work of republic's national economy in January this year were examined. A report was made by Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers. Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke in the conference. Note was made of the acceleration of the transfer of the economy on to a path of intensification thanks to the switching of enterprises and organizations to new management conditions. Most ministries, departments and oblasts fulfilled their plans for the production and marketing of output. More milk and eggs were purchased in comparison with the corresponding period last year, and the average weight of cattle handed over went up. Definite improvements occurred in the area of community services.

At the same time, the preliminary results of the work of the national economy in January give causes for serious concern. Work being carried out in the provinces still does not correspond to the spirit of restructuring, and the sense of responsibility of cadres does not correspond to the demands of the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members of Bashmakov, Davletova and Kubashev; candidate member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Gukasov; and members of the Kazakh council of ministers presidium.

KAZAKHSTAN FIRST SECRETARY TOURS SEMIPALATINSK

LD072351 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] During his stay in Semipalatinsk Oblast, Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, visited a branch of the Rubtsovsk machine-building works, [name indistinct] association, and the construction materials works. In the streets of the town Comrade Kolbin met the population and replied to numerous questions.

In his address to the Oblast's party aktiv, Comrade Kolbin raised urgent issues relating to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. He said that the first steps of the restructuring and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress have helped industrial and agricultural enterprises improve, to a certain extent, their economic indicators. Labor productivity in industry has gone up, and livestock numbers and sales have increased. At the same time the pace of restructuring still does not suit us. One must not reconcile oneself to the serious shortcomings in the construction, industrial and agricultural sectors. Specific paths were cited toward removing shortcomings and omissions, and toward achieving a radical improvement in all work on implementing the social and economic tasks facing the oblast.

Accompanying Gennadiy Vasiliyevich Kolbin on the trip were Kubashev, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Boztayev, first secretary of the Semipalatinsk Oblast Party Committee; and Yeremenko, chairman of the Oblast Soviet Executive Committee.

CHIMKENT BRIBERY TRIAL ENDS WITH DEATH SENTENCES

PM261029 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 p 4

[Report by junior legal counsellor O. Ovechkina under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "To Be Shot for Bribes"]

[Text] The Chimkent Oblast Court spent several days hearing the criminal case against Kh. Bekmurzin, N. Ruzmetov, M. Ruzmetov, and P. Verevkin, who were charged with repeated bribetaking. These people shamelessly flouted socialist laws and our morality and committed very grave crimes for profit.

A group of bribetakers took shape at the Chimkent Local Industry Leather Goods Factory back in 1982. It comprised M. Ruzmetov, storeman at the raw cotton storehouse; N. Ruzmetov, manager of the finished products storehouse; and P. Verevkin, senior cotton batting shop foreman. It was headed by the director himself, Kh. Bekmurzin. Having made criminal contacts with several Uzbek cotton mills, these people reached agreement to receive production waste and a certain amount of fiber at the factory in the guise of sixth-grade fiber against commodity-free documents. Director Kh. Bekmurzin created conditions of the unchecked receipt and recording of cotton production waste as sixth-grade cotton fiber, which was then sent to the batting shop for processing.

N. Ruzmetov, manager of the finished products storehouse, maintained contact with the bribegivers Kh. Babayev, M. Rabimov, and Kh. Iramtov. He received money from them and distributed it among the group's members. A total of R438,000 was taken in bribes. In addition, large bribes were given to Togayev, chief of Korgasyn railroad station, who helped the group in its criminal activity.

Proceeding from the degree of guilt, the oblast court sentenced Kh. Bekmurzin, N. Ruzmetov, and M. Ruzmetov to death and P. Verevkin to 15 years' imprisonment. The damage done was recovered from the convicted persons to the tune of R578,616, and their property was confiscated. The Kazakh SSR Supreme Court left the sentence in force.

Counting on our society's leniency and humanism, Kh. Bekmurzin, N. Ruzmetov, and M. Ruzmetov appealed for pardon to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Taking into account M. Ruzmetov's age and profound repentance, the Presidium acceded to his appeal for pardon and substituted 20 years' imprisonment for the death penalty. The appeals of the other participants in the crime were not acceded to.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM MEETS 19 JAN

NC270759 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium convened on 19 January. At the meeting Namik Aliyev, minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, read a report on efforts to comply with the demands of laws on protection of the environment and the productive exploitation of the republic's natural resources. A report by the [name indistinct] commission on the productive use of the natural resources was also heard.

The convocation noted that the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry in Azerbaijan SSR has been implementing wide-ranging measures to protect the environment. A major effort has been made during the past few years to realize the (?reconstruction of) [word indistinct] in the field and to discard old [word indistinct] and equipment, which have been some of the main causes of environmental contamination. A number of modern technological installations have been put into operation to consolidate the effort made to protect the atmosphere and water resources from pollution. The first stage of construction of the installations, which will use biochemical methods to clean the (?equipment), has been completed. Meanwhile, work is continuing to organize the engineering cadres of these establishments.

However, the meeting stressed that numerous shortcomings and mistakes exist in the work of the ministerial establishments for the protection of the environment. The convocation discussed the work of the Agdam Rayon People's Deputies Soviet aimed at fulfilling the demands of the laws on safeguarding the socialist [word indistinct]. Relevant decisions were adopted on the matters discussed.

The meeting reviewed the outcome of the deliberations of the Supreme Soviet Presidium on the applications submitted to it by the deputies in 1986. It also heard a report on the work of the Supreme Soviet last year and approved a list of complex measures to be put into effect during the first half of 1987. Comrade Tatliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, summed up the discussions.

SWINDLERS AIDED BY OFFICIALS' NEGLIGENCE

PMO61611 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General of Justice V. Novikov, chief of the USSR MVD Main Investigation Administration, under the rubric "Barrier to Unearned Income": "Swindlers and the Gullible"]

[Text] It is understandable that it is precisely the working person who lives for his work that is particularly alarmed at phenomena such as parasitism, speculation, theft, and swindling. I know that our people have greatly approved of the efforts of the party and the government aimed at eradicating those vices and eliminating the causes that give rise to unearned incomes.

Today the struggle against them has been considerably stepped up. The activities of many organized groups of embezzlers of socialist property and bribetakers have been exposed in the Uzbek and Azerbaijan SSR agro-industrial complex, in the Rostov Oblast and Moscow trade system, and in the Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray food industry. The guilty persons have been severely punished and are making up for the material harm done to society.

Stricter order is now being instilled in production, the regime for the protection of material assets is being strengthened, and departmental recording and monitoring of their expenditure are becoming stricter. There has been a significant reduction in the total number of crimes, and primarily in such dangerous crimes as mugging, larceny, and theft of state and private property.

However, if we are to believe Ilf and Petrov, schemers of every stripe have hundreds of methods for removing money from the state treasury and the pockets of individual citizens. One of these is swindling. Criminal liability for swindling is quite strict. But even though the struggle is being waged against it without indulgence, this type of crime has become quite widespread in a number of parts of the country (primarily in the Uzbek, Lithuanian, Moldavian, and Azerbaijan SSR's, in Arkhangelsk, Tambov, Kalinin, and Novosibirsk Oblasts, in the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, and in resort localities.

Investigation materials provide good reason for saying that the swindler is still alive because he is surrounded by negligence, slovenliness, and gullibility. And the irresponsible attitude of certain officials toward ensuring the safekeeping of state property really encourages the modern Ostap Benders. For example, Shashko and Bobrovnikov, residents of Dnepropetrovsk, forged identity cards and authorizations and freely obtained fruit, vegetables, nuts, and other products from various organizations and enterprises in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and Russia ostensibly to supply the population of northern parts of the country. Rushing the operation through, the criminals sold the goods to consumer cooperatives and pocketed the money. Quite a lot of money -- more than R200,000. If the cooperative workers had displayed just an iota of civic responsibility and vigilance in the lofty sense of the word, the state and many honest working people would not have suffered those losses.

Or another fact. Credit sales have become a widespread and customary form of purchase. Thousands of families make use of the opportunity to acquire costly durables and pay for them by installments. But when individual trade workers "simplify" the set procedure for selling goods on credit, work carelessly with documents, and display negligence, then swindlers are right there. Thus, in Rostov Oblast a certain Pisanova forged certificates and identity cards and made approximately 500 costly purchases on credit to a value of more than R400,000!

An investigation into the facts cited showed that in both cases the officials who let valuable goods go could quite easily have exposed the swindlers. They had only to check the impressions of seals and corner stamps to detect mistakes, differences, and discrepancies. And hundreds of thousands of rubles would not have leaked from the state treasury.

Of course, we speak of vigilance in the understanding that it has nothing in common with unrestrained suspiciousness. In our country social relations, including both economic and civil law relations, are founded on respect for the law, on trust and honesty. Suspiciousness is profoundly alien to us, but loss of vigilance, carelessness, and gullibility on the part of certain workers also cost society dear.

The swindler's tenacity is to a considerable extent a consequence of the behavior of the victims. Quite frequently they enter into dubious deals with the intention of getting rich illegally or securing particular benefits by circumventing set norms and rules. And they pay dearly for this -- in the literal and the figurative sense. Having been deceived and being conscious of the immoral or illegal nature of their conduct, such persons do not often submit to internal affairs organs statements on the criminal actions of intriguers, that is, they willy-nilly cover up for them. Naturally, going unpunished, the criminals continue to deceive more and more new people.

I recall the following instance. With accomplices in various cities Kulaksizov, a Stavropol Kray resident, sought to make the acquaintance of citizens selling private cars. He promised large sums of money, the car owners lightly struck deals. Taking possession of their purchase the criminals handed them so-called "dolls" [evenly cut packages of paper in the shape of paper money, on both ends of which is real money of equal value, with the outward appearance of a pack of bank-packed money] instead of money and vanished. In this way they deceived more than 50 people over a number of years, but only 5 of them went to the militia. As a result of those statements criminal proceedings were instituted, the investigation into which made it possible to establish the swindlers.

Incidentally, the deception "methods" are quite typical, and many of them seem naive, but people very easily swallow the bait. For example, they acquire a lottery ticket for a "Zhiguli" from a "respectable" person for R10,000, but the prize turns out to be R1. Or they obtain for R20,000 the technical registration document of a brand-new "Volga," thinking that that is already the car. Investigators and workers of the USSR MVD Criminal Investigation Department recently unmasked a group which had "specialized" in selling lottery tickets which had allegedly won a car. The criminals did not forge the tickets but the tables of winning tickets published in the press. By showing purchasers a forged table they obtained a sum equal to the car's value in exchange for a lottery ticket. And yet the buyer had only to check the ticket against the savings bank inspector's official table, and the deception would have been revealed. But, as people say, money obscures your vision -- which is what swindlers count on. And, as you see, not without reason.

In the language of the law these persons are considered victims, but, you will agree, they do not arouse sympathy. In point of fact, they themselves laid out the money and made a present of it to criminals. And not just like that but with a view to being crafty: to acquire a car out of turn, an expensive thing very cheaply, or a scarce commodity "under the counter." In short, they have sought to circumvent the established procedure. Whom can they blame or complain about? Themselves above all, and only then complain about cheats and the militia.

I wish to emphasize yet again: Criminal law measures alone are not enough to combat swindling. It is a matter for everyone to eradicate this evil. It is necessary to make a prompt and thorough study of the reasons why individual goods and services are in short supply and to take effective measures when a shortage of them arises owing to the inefficiency and irresponsibility of certain workers. It is necessary to resolutely suppress manifestations of indifference and unconcern, instill strict order in recording material assets, eliminate all manifestations of lack of control, mismanagement, and extravagance, and ensure the reliable safekeeping of socialist property. With this approach neither the embezzler, nor the speculator, nor the swindler will hold out.

TOTAL OF 51 POLITICAL PRISONERS DUE FOR RELEASE

LD081447 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has this weekend released over 40 political prisoners from the prison camps in Perm (Urals), Mordovia, and the Chistopol prison near Kazan. This has been confirmed today in Moscow by Andrey Sakharov, the civil rights campaigner released from exile in December. The exact number of those released remains uncertain.

One of those released from the Chistopol prison, the literary historian Sergey Grigoryants, told DPA today that the total has meanwhile risen to 44. He said that in all 51 prisoners of conscience are due to be released from various prison camps and prisons. He was told this by the deputy prison governor shortly before his release. Sakharov today confirmed just 43 prisoners released.

Yelena Bonner, Sakharov's wife, said in a first reaction yesterday: "We are very grateful to Gorbachev for this and hope that this is only the beginning and that more will be released." Many of those released, relatives or friends have telephoned or sent telegrams to pass on the news.

Mrs Bonner said those released have been given a document stating that they have been pardoned in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of 2 February. Many were then simply put in trains and had had no time to announce their arrival, Mrs Bonner said.

Grigoryants, who was last sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and 3 years' exile, went on to say: "The prison governor came to me on Friday evening, took out a list of names and then said that my term had been reduced." The following day he had been handed a document stating that this was not an amnesty but a pardon in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The decision has not to date been published.

Grigoryants said he had never asked for a pardon, nor had the other fellow prisoners who have now been released. A total of six political prisoners have been released from Chistopol prison.

KAMENTSEV VIEWS FOREIGN TRADE RESTRUCTURING

PM211501 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 3, Jan 87 (Signed to Press 8 Jan 87) pp 6, 7

[Interview with V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, with unnamed EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA correspondent, published under the rubric "Restructuring the Economic Machinery": "Improving Foreign Economic Activity" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] As of 1 January 1987, more than 20 USSR ministries and departments and 70 of the largest associations and enterprises have been given the right to engage directly in export and import operations. This is just one of the measures linked with the restructuring of foreign economic activity being implemented in our country. Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, answered questions by an EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA correspondent about the avenues along which the improvement of our country's foreign economic ties is progressing.

[Correspondent] What are the specific tasks being set at the present stage in the area of improving foreign economic ties?

[Khanentsev] The party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and through the year 2000, makes serious demands as regards the improvement of foreign economic ties. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in the Central Committee Political Report that "our foreign economic activity must also be tied more closely to the new tasks. The approach to mutually advantageous ties must be on a larger scale and oriented toward the future."

Active development of economic, scientific, and technical ties and participation in the international division of labor are vitally necessary in the modern world. We perceive this as an important means to maintain and strengthen peaceful, good-neighborly relations between states and mutual assistance in the solution of national economic problems.

In accordance with this, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period Through the Year 2000 envisage significant expansion of foreign economic ties, with their concentration on priority tasks, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the solution of social questions.

Our state is an active participant in the integration process within the socialist community framework, and socialist countries account for more than one-half of its foreign trade turnover. Diverse trade and economic ties have been established with developing states and capitalist countries.

Foreign trade makes a weighty contribution to our economy's development. There is scarcely a sector now that is not involved in the area of foreign economic ties. It has become impossible, however, to advance swiftly along the traditional avenues.

The prevailing scale, structure, and forms of our trade, scientific, technical, and production ties have clashed with the requirements for intensification of the national economy and acceleration of scientific and technical progress. [paragraph continues]

This has become particularly noticeable against the background of profound changes in international economic relations under the effect of scientific and technical progress.

The Soviet Union's share in world trade does not correspond with the level our country has achieved and the requirements of its economic development. The use made of the export potential of our processing industry, and primarily of machine building, is still inadequate. The transition to widespread scientific and technical cooperation and production sharing is being implemented too slowly.

The prevailing situation is largely the consequence of obsolete methods of management in foreign economic activity and of a lack of coordination between industry and foreign trade. Production associations and enterprises have been virtually barred from direct participation in foreign economic activity and socialist economic integration.

Consequently, we were faced with the need to substantially reorganize the structure of foreign trade, change the raw-materials orientation of exports, increase the share of processing sectors and primarily machine building in them, and enhance the quality and competitiveness of machines, equipment, and other finished products. Firm positions can be gained here only by producing highly advanced, fundamentally new equipment and output based on advanced technology. Access to the world market must become an important criterion for evaluating the efficiency of industrial ministries and production collectives' work.

The imports policy must follow a line of most rigorous savings, economical and thrifty use of foreign currency, and refusal to buy articles that we can manage without. Many economic managers, however, fail to restructure their thinking in the spirit of the time and strive to solve their problems by importing, without taking state interests into account.

[Correspondent] Could you describe the measures being taken with a view to the further development of foreign economic activity?

[Kamentsev] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted resolutions "On Measures to Improve the Management of Foreign Economic Ties" and "On Measures to Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries." These resolutions are part and parcel of the comprehensive restructuring of the economic machinery in the USSR in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The State Foreign Economic Commission was set up under the USSR Council of Ministers in order to improve the management of the foreign economic complex and to enhance the standard of coordination of the work of ministries, departments, and organizations maintaining trade, economic, foreign currency finance, scientific, and technical ties with foreign countries.

The activity of the State Foreign Economic Commission is oriented toward ensuring the implementation of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's foreign economic strategy, comprehensively developing the USSR's foreign economic ties, boosting their role in the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development, consolidating the USSR's positions in the world economy, imparting the proper dynamism to cooperation with socialist countries, expanding relations with developing states, and developing mutually advantageous cooperation with capitalist countries.

The commission has been assigned the functions of leading the activity of ministries and departments in their implementation of foreign economic ties.

The main line pursued by the planned measures is, while maintaining and developing the principle of state monopoly in foreign economic activity, to persistently expand the rights and enhance the responsibility of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations in this area, to ensure their access to foreign markets, to boost their interest in the development of international production sharing and the accelerated introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology, and thus to enhance the efficiency of foreign economic ties.

The measures planned for the improvement of foreign economic activity follow the same tracks as measures being implemented in our state to significantly expand the rights and responsibility of associations and enterprises and transfer them to full financial autonomy and self-capitalization.

These measures are aimed at boosting the interests of output manufacturers in expanding the production of highly efficient goods for export, in purposeful work to improve the competitiveness of export production, and in making nonstandard decisions which help to ensure broad access to foreign markets and thrifty utilization of existing resources.

The ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises being given access to foreign markets (including markets in developing and capitalist countries) will conduct their commercial operations on the basis of financial autonomy, self-capitalization, and self-financing in foreign currency. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that any purchases they make abroad of machines, equipment, and spare parts for retooling, reconstruction, and modernization purposes will be paid for from foreign currency revenues generated by their exports. They can also take advantage of Foreign Trade Bank credit facilities for this purpose.

The results of export and import operations will be counted directly as part of the overall results of their economic activity. A system for calculating the relationship between domestic and world prices will be introduced to ensure financial autonomy in this area.

Ministries and departments will conduct export and import operations through financially autonomous foreign trade organizations set up under their jurisdiction, and the associations, enterprises and organizations -- through foreign trade firms established within their structure. For this purpose, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations have supplied them with the relevant commodities lists and approved staffing levels.

It is expected that industry's foreign trade organizations, which have been given direct right of access to foreign markets, will account in 1987 for more than 20 percent of export and import operations, including over 40 percent of operations involving machines and equipment. As regards exports, more than 65 percent of machines and equipment will now be supplied to foreign markets directly by the manufacturers.

The associations and enterprises which so far have no right of access to foreign markets will export and import output on the basis of contractual relations with foreign trade associations under the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade or under other ministries and departments. [paragraph continues]

As the necessary prerequisites are created, the right of access to foreign markets will be granted to other ministries, organizations, associations, and enterprises. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations will monitor foreign trade operations for the purpose of ensuring statewide interests.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade retains the functions of trading in the most important raw material commodities and products of statewide importance.

In addition to organizing the construction of projects abroad, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is made responsible for monitoring the construction of such projects on USSR territory with the participation of foreign organizations and firms, including any related deliveries of equipment packages.

[Correspondent] What is the essence of the main measures to improve the management of economic cooperation with socialist countries?

[Kamentsev] The new and qualitatively higher level of integration demands strenuous efforts and an active, creative approach.

In the area of economic cooperation with socialist countries, it is planned to ensure the transition from mainly trade ties to far-reaching production specialization and production sharing.

The consistent implementation of accords reached at summit level and of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 underlies all the work on cooperation.

The measures laid down by this important integrative document envisage that the socialist community states will achieve advanced positions in the most important areas of science and technology.

It is planned to elaborate a concept for the development of the USSR's foreign economic ties with community countries, which ought to provide a basis for agreement on long-term economic policy and coordination of state plans.

The measures that have been taken to improve the foreign economic activity of Soviet associations and enterprises grant them extensive rights in the development of direct ties with enterprises and organizations in other CEMA countries. They will resolve independently any questions of production sharing, including setting the direction and specific objectives of cooperation; choosing their partners in CEMA countries; effecting deliveries for production sharing including the signing of economic agreements and contracts for the delivery of output and the provision of services related to production sharing and the development of production; determining the economic conditions of cooperation; and agreeing the prices of jointly produced articles or services rendered.

In addition, the enterprises and associations have been given an opportunity to conduct joint planning of production sharing processes with their partners, covering primarily the elaboration and assimilation of advanced technology and the creation of new capacities or reconstruction of existing ones, and of coordinating the range and volumes of deliveries of output subject to production sharing.

They are given broad opportunities to participate directly in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and particularly in conducting scientific research, planning and design, and experimental works, and exchanging scientific and technical blueprints under agreed conditions.

For the purpose of making more efficient use of the results of the international division of labor and of the scientific, technical, and production potential, provision is made for the possible extensive use in relations among socialist countries of the form of cooperation involving the creation of joint enterprises on the territory of the Soviet Union or other community countries on a joint ownership basis, and also of international associations and organizations set up on the principle of national ownership and implementation of their activity on the basis of coordinated or joint plans.

Joint enterprises will enjoy complete economic independence and will be given extensive rights in the area of export and import operations, the coordination of prices for output produced, and also as regards the conclusion of contracts and so forth.

The profits of these enterprises will be distributed among their members in proportion to their contribution to the starting capital.

Joint enterprises set up on USSR territory will operate within the system of the Soviet economy, guided by current USSR legislation and labor and social norms for Soviet citizens.

The measures that have been taken offer broad opportunities to accelerate the process of socialist economic integration and to comprehensively deepen production sharing and scientific and technical cooperation.

It is envisaged that economic ties with other socialist states will be further boosted.

[Correspondent] What are the new forms of cooperation proposed as regards the developing and capitalist countries?

[Kamentsev] The Soviet Union will continue to develop diversified cooperation with developing countries, which will help to organize and develop their national economies and overcome the colonial legacy. The USSR has established stable, long-term, mutually advantageous ties with many of them -- such as, for example, India and a number of other states. The line of support for developing states, which has become an important factor in the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, will continue to be pursued in the future.

The Soviet Union, loyal to the policy of peaceful coexistence, advocates cooperation with the developed capitalist states. We perceive considerable opportunities here. This applies to practically all types of ties -- trade, finance and credit, science and technology, production sharing, establishment of joint enterprises, and others.

The creation of joint enterprises with participation by Soviet and foreign organizations and firms will further the expansion and strengthening of mutually advantageous economic relations on a long-term basis, the active utilization of the advantages of the international division of labor, the expansion of the Soviet Union's export base, the consolidation of scientific and technical progress, and the plentiful supply of high-quality goods to the market.

At its 25 December 1986 session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the questions of the creation and activity of joint enterprises and associations on USSR territory with participation by Soviet and foreign organizations and firms, and approved basic organizational, economic, and legal principles for the further development of joint production activity by Soviet enterprises and their foreign partners.

It is well known that cooperation is a matter of joint work. Here it is necessary to rigorously take into account the interests of both sides and completely renounce all kinds of restrictions, boycotts, and embargoes. Economic relations in the modern world can be built only on the basis of equality, trust, and strict observance of mutual agreements.

Applying new forms of economic ties in parallel with traditional ones, the Soviet state will base its relations with foreign partners on observance of the principles of mutual advantage and guaranteed respect for their interests and rights.

At the same time, the principle of state monopoly on foreign economic activity and unconditional observance of Soviet laws and norms by foreign partners will be firmly applied.

[Correspondent] What are the new tasks facing management organs and enterprises as regards the implementation of planned measures for the fundamental improvement of foreign economic activity?

[Kamentsev] The solution of foreign economic tasks requires that a number of questions regarding the improvement of planning be solved under the new conditions.

In the plans for economic and social development, the union republics and USSR ministries and departments will set targets for the volume of foreign economic ties, including targets for CEMA countries. These targets must ensure the comprehensive interlinking of all avenues of foreign economic ties (export, import, foreign currency plans, and implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000) and the most efficient utilization of resources allocated for that purpose. The work of ministries, departments, and enterprises will be evaluated with due consideration for the fulfillment of these indicators. Their fruitful activity will be assisted by appropriate economic incentives and sanctions.

The most important indicator for evaluating the work of enterprises and ministries will be the degree to which their output meets world standards and its competitiveness and constant renewal. The following rule comes into force: Before purchasing anything abroad you must earn the foreign currency for that purchase. This will help to overcome the parasitical and consumerist attitude to imports prevailing in a number of sectors.

Important tasks are being set as regards supplying industry with skilled cadres and creating an extended system for their training and retraining. The same also applies to supplying industry with up-to-date, comprehensive technical, economic, marketing, and legal information about foreign markets. Proper order and improvement are needed in the system for the collection, processing, and publication of the country's foreign economic statistics. Major changes are due in a number of legal and administrative documents. It is necessary to purposefully create favorable external conditions for the development of the country's trade and economic ties on a new basis. This will be assisted primarily by enhanced efficiency in CEMA's activity. The policy of achieving practical trade-policy agreements between CEMA and the EEC and between the USSR and the EEC will be further pursued.

The USSR's membership of international economic organizations could yield some results.

As you can see, the tasks facing our entire foreign economic complex are complicated, new and large-scale.

The measures being implemented for the fundamental restructuring of management, the improvement of planning, and the creation of an efficient economic machinery in the area of foreign economic ties are aimed at the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development.

PAPER DETAILS RSFSR SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR 1987

PM301127 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 January 1987 First Edition carries on page 1 a 2,000-word report under the heading "Socialist Pledges of the Working People of the RSFSR To Meet the 1987 Targets Successfully and Worthily Greet the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." As 1987 is the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the report says, labor collectives in the RSFSR are "filled with determination to mark this important event with new achievements in the development of the national economy." With this aim in mind, the RSFSR has made the following socialist pledges for 1987:

"In industry, the 1987 plan for the sale of output is to be fulfilled by 30 December 1987, while ensuring 100-percent fulfillment of deliveries in accordance with contracts and orders. A total of 5.5 million metric tons of coal, 3 million metric tons of oil, and 7 billion cubic metres of gas are to be extracted in excess of the plan, and 460,000 metric tons of rolled ferrous metal products, 3,000 trucks and cars, 60,000 automobile tires, and 2,500 metric tons of chemical fibers and yarns are to be produced in excess of the plan.

"In order to further develop the country's fuel and energy complex, the annual plan to augment known oil and condensate reserves in Tyumen Oblast by 20 percent and natural gas reserves by 12 percent is to be overfulfilled, while 20 new oil and gas deposits are to be opened up. The plan for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan to increase oil, natural gas, condensate, and coal reserves is to be fulfilled by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"In the agro-industrial complex, all Food Program targets must be met. A total of 129 million metric tons of grain, 3.4 million metric tons of sunflower, no less than 30.5 million metric tons of sugar beets, more than 13 million metric tons of vegetables, 2.9 million metric tons of fruits and berries, and 790,000 metric tons of grapes are to be produced. The total area of land used for cultivating grain crops using intensive technology must be increased to 19.6 million hectares.

"A total of 13.4 million metric tons of meat (live weight), 52.5 million metric tons of milk, 46 billion eggs, and 229,000 metric tons of wool are to be produced. An improvement in the population's food supply is to be ensured, primarily with regard to meat and milk products, by making the maximum use of local resources and the potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, citizens' private subsidiary plots, collective horticulture, and enterprise subsidiary farms."

GENERAL MAKSIMOV VIEWS CADRES RESTRUCTURING

PM061607 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 87 First Edition p 2

[Article by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Military Cadres: Duty and Responsibility": "Restructuring is a Test for Everyone"]

[Text] In addition to the large-scale, long-term tasks designed to ensure our society's considerable progress along the path of restructuring, the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, in whose work I participated, clearly defined the main task of the present moment: namely, to act! Vigorously, boldly, creatively, and skillfully. Plainly and frankly acknowledging past mistakes in cadre policy, the plenum adopted an extensive program to improve it and outlined ways to eliminate the shortcomings. It was pointed out that the lessons to be learned from past mistakes include the need to step up cadres' responsibility for their assignment. This demand affects everyone, including military cadres, of course, who fulfill the responsible mission of defending peace and protecting the Soviet people's security.

As the plenum report stressed, the CPSU Central Committee is confident that in the present complex international conditions Communists and all Army and Navy cadres will act with the greatest responsibility and increase and improve the skill and combat readiness of all branches and categories of troops.

When considering these words you realize again and again how much we have to do to meet the needs of the times.

The responsibility of Missile Forces officers is a special responsibility conditioned by the combat function of this branch of the Armed Forces and the nature of the tasks entrusted to us. It is from that standpoint that we must assess the activity of military cadres and the service of each missileman and, above all, each officer.

One of the many factors characterizing an officer's attitude toward the performance of his official duty is that of his professional training. That is understandable: You cannot expect a man to fulfill his duties successfully if he lacks professional knowledge. Conscientiousness and party authority alone, as V.I. Lenin taught, are no replacement for professional knowledge.

The name Igor Ilich Molozhayev is well known in the Missile Forces. What are his prime characteristics? To put it briefly, the tireless improvement of professional training and constant self-improvement. His outstanding organizational ability and his own excellence in service help him win subordinates over and achieve high results.

It goes without saying that there many officers and generals for whom such an attitude to service is the norm. We support such people in every way -- they are resourceful, energetic, thinking people who go forward boldly and achieve success. It is pleasing to see that the restructuring process is significantly increasing the ranks of such well-qualified leaders and masters of their craft. In every missile unit today the overwhelming majority of officers are highly skilled specialists. There can be no other way. And the military council, commanders, and staffs constantly show concern to improve specialists' skill.

But it must also be said with the utmost frankness that we are not carried away with or held spellbound by the impressive figures concerning the high level of skill. They do not prevent us from seeing that there are still many officers whose professional ability is, to use a technical term, at the lower tolerance level. But whereas such a level of skill was acceptable in the past, today it is not. We are trying to convey this idea to every officer, enabling them to review their attitude to work and get out of the habit of working at half-strength or without vigor. And if a man does not take advantage of this opportunity, he will have to make way for someone else.

The example of officer Yu. Budalov is surely typical in this regard. Four years ago he was appointed unit commander. A lofty and very responsible post. To be equal to it you have to constantly improve yourself and grow professionally. Budalov did not trouble himself particularly. Aware of his own shortcomings, he began holding fewer classes with subordinates and became less demanding toward them, which, of course, soon affected the combat training results.. At one point we pointed out those shortcomings to the officer in the hope that he would understand and change his ways. He did not. He had to leave his post. The cause and the interests of security must not be allowed to suffer for the sake of one man.

When you think about such facts you cannot help asking why a particular officer proves inadequate professionally at a particular stage? This should be impossible, because we have developed a coordinated system of command training. The matter, of course, is primarily one of the officer's personal qualities and the dulling of his sense of responsibility. At the same time, the lack of demandingness from the superior commander, staff, and political organ is clear to see. Such connivance must be eradicated.

With the aim of improving officers' professional training in the new training year we have devised a number of measures aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of command training. It is still too early to draw any general conclusions about their effectiveness but the first months of winter training show that the innovations are not being adopted as vigorously as we would like. Here we can see the effect of inertia and sluggishness, which must be determinedly eliminated.

Undoubtedly, it is important for every officer to attain a high standard in personal training. But that is not the only indicator of his professional maturity and responsibility. The overwhelming majority of officers have command of subordinates whom they are obliged to train, educate, and prepare for battle. This aspect of the activity of a commander or military leader is decisive and we judge it primarily according to the end result in the area assigned to him. Here, as in many other areas, a logical connection can clearly be seen: The more energetically an officer engages in restructuring, the better the results will be.

Yes, restructuring is a test for everyone. In the last training year some units did not fulfill their socialist pledges. Some commanders tried to explain this by saying that the results did not deteriorate, rather that the criteria for evaluating the standard of combat and political training were increased. Yes, assessments did indeed become more demanding. But the fact merely highlighted all the more vividly those who are not restructuring their work. There can be no success without change.

The success of restructuring will be determined by how deeply we grasp the need for change and how resolutely, energetically, and skillfully we act. This today shows the officer's ideological and professional maturity and the measure of his responsibility for his assigned area of work.

Restructuring is being carried out by people who have not been specially trained for that purpose. Officer cadres, like everyone else, have experienced for themselves the effect of past connivance, laxity, and sometimes even irresponsibility. Now the party urges us to vigorously throw off the burden of the past. I am convinced that the consistency and vigor of the restructuring of work depend primarily on us leaders, on our stance, conduct, and actions. The main criterion here is that of the end results, not of assurances, promises, and clever arguments about restructuring.

I recently had a frank discussion with a leader. I remarked to him that results are not improving quickly enough and that deputies, the staff, and chiefs of services should exert a more active influence on the situation. While agreeing with my comments, my interlocutor complained bitterly that the restructuring of the lower link of the command personnel is proceeding badly. I have heard similar arguments from other leaders. I believe that such an opinion is fundamentally harmful and that each of us must clearly understand that how we work is how our subordinates will work. And the desire to broaden the circle of people to blame for this poor state of affairs shows a clear attempt to shirk our personal responsibility. To be blunt, this is a stance unworthy of an officer and a Communist.

Generally speaking, everyone knows well that the way to achieve good end results is by the faultlessly precise organization of combat training and all service. But in fact matters are by no means always arranged that way: Daily routine and class timetables are often flouted, oversimplification is permitted in training, and personnel are taken away from training to do other work. These shortcomings must be resolutely eradicated, exactingness must be stepped up, and the attitude of those officers who have still not realized that combat training is the main and determining factor in the unit's life must be changed.

There are many graphic and convincing examples: In those places where personnel's training is regarded as paramount, results in combat and political training are invariably good and discipline firm. Such is the case in the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel N. Ulyanov, for example. It has been rated excellent for 9 years now. There are no accidents or breaches of military discipline there.

I should like to emphasize the following thought: There are occasions when superficially combat training seems to occupy the leading place in a subunit or unit. But what is the quality of the exercises, is the attitude toward them one of concern to ensure that each hour of training is used intensively and constitutes a step forward in the improvement of combat skill? If leaders themselves are not clear on this score, if they tolerate laxness and oversimplification in exercises, they cannot expect good results.

A similar situation was observed during the last training year in the unit then commanded by officer Ye. Klyukin. On the surface everything there seemed very favorable: Training was uninterrupted and targets and normatives were met. But all this was done in a stereotyped way according to previously tried patterns. But you only had to make the task more complex and create a situation close to real battle conditions and the shortcomings were immediately visible -- both in management and in the fulfillment of normatives...

Instances of this kind are eloquent proof that a rapid move toward the honest and unformalistic performance of duties by leaders at all levels is a most important aspect of the restructuring of military cadres. [paragraph continues]

That is the only way to ensure that training and discipline are improved. And if anyone cannot work that way it means that a mistake has been made in the person's appointment and that we should not be afraid to rectify it.

When resolving the tasks of the all-round improvement of Soviet society, the party makes high demands not only on cadres' political and professional qualities but also on their moral qualities. Honesty, integrity, modesty, and closeness to people -- those are the features which today must be characteristic of every leader, including, our course, the commander.

It is an objective necessity of restructuring that military collectives be headed not just by cadres who are intelligent, well educated, and have a good knowledge of military matters but by military leaders who are politically cultured and morally mature. It is people such as these whom the party is now promoting to leading posts in all areas of society's life.

In our party there is just one title -- member of the CPSU -- and no titles such as communist-general or communist-lieutenant... A party organization's responsibility for a Communist's pure and honest makeup does not depend on his post.

Experience shows that the moral shortcomings of individual officers result primarily from their lack of ideological maturity and also because their conduct does not receive a prompt and principled party assessment. They are protected from this by the connivance and weak will of their immediate superiors and party leaders and the party organizations where they are registered. The officer's lofty post does not mean that he has no need of training or education. There is no end to the process of inculcating responsibility. I believe that the higher the officer's post, the more he is obliged to pay attention to improving his personal qualities.

In restructuring work with cadres the party warns against the excessive reshuffling of cadres and ostensibly corrective measures such as unduly severe reprimands, dismissals, and extreme pressure... Consideration, a respective attitude to people, help, and comradely exactingness are the kind of working methods that must serve as guidance. Leaders newly appointed to their posts are perhaps most lacking in such an approach. Their formation greatly depends on their immediate superiors. Helping a young worker with sensible advice, warning against error, and supporting an officer's initiative and creative questing helps establish him as a leader and educator.

Many of our officers and generals are such educators. One such example is Colonel A. Perminov. Strong-willed, exacting, and able to secure unconditional execution of his orders, he also seeks to create around him an atmosphere that encourages people to make bold, independent decisions. Under the command of such a leader service may not be easy but it is interesting. They know that their initiative and efforts will always be supported and that no allowances will be made or leniency shown with regard to negligence, inactivity, or connivance.

One of the features of the military organism is that there is no post lacking in responsibility: Everyone, from ordinary soldier up to marshal, is accountable for a specific area which directly or indirectly affects our main work -- combat readiness. We regard our paramount task today as ensuring that everyone is deeply aware of his full personal responsibility for the work assigned and carries out impeccably.